WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN

P & O WHISKY

When you can get THAT at

Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.

OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,064—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY OCTOBER, 9, 1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th Oct.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7932	L. M. Wibmer	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th September, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
BURG	R. Mitis	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
RATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ONA	G. Klausberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
E OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
for 12 months	" 1,090,	" 625,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and return by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at

which will prove of special advantage to passengers' privilege leave.

TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd
KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
NICE tranship at TRIESTE to another
any, which takes about 6 hours to cross

BO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
Mosca	4,233	25th Oct. 1900.

Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Gate Street, Bombay, 1. Oct., 1900

YUSEN KAISHA.

L STEAMSHIP CO.)

"HIROSHIMA MARU,"
aptain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283
sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA
N, on 13th instant.

eight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th October, 1900.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SETOS	1746	Carstens	26th Oct,

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and passage apply to

WILLIAM M. BELL,
Acting Agent.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 5th Oct., 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 11th October, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 10th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th October, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,292	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 17th Oct. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY,

DRAWING PAPERS

SCHLEICHER & SCHULL'S

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

Are always in a position to supply from Stock the excellent Papers of this High Class Firm. List of numbers kept in Stock and Samples sent on application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!!

A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY EVERY ALTERNATE MAIL.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,

No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of

VARIOUS KINDS OF PONGEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japaness and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

RACING.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE PRESENT.

POONA RACING SEASON.

BEST VALUE

AND

LARGEST SELECTION IN THE TRADE.

HAVING just cleared a large Consignment of Racing Watches and having a large Stock on hand, we have decided to offer our well-known Time-keepers during the present Racing Season at the Special Cash Rates quoted below.

Each Watch possesses all the most recent improvements in this branch of Horology, rendering them absolutely reliable in their action, giving accurate registration to within one-fifth of a second.

The starting, stopping, and fly-back action being regulated by the action of one button, enables the Watch to be used with one hand only, and to be started and stopped while in the pocket when desired.

Every watch is carefully tested and regulated before leaving our hands, and carries a two years' guarantee.

GOLD.

In strong Crystal Face, Gold Case	Rs. 162
With Minute Recorder	" 199

NICKEL.

Crystal Face, with Minute Recorder	" 81
Chronograph, only without Watch Movement	" 28

SILVER.

In strong Silver Double Crystal Face Case, having Time on one side and Chronograph on reverse	Rs. 63 0
With Minute Recorder, Crystal Face	" 85 8
Half Hunting	" 94 8

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

D LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fevers Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. AGUE SPECIFIC.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR OCTOBER, 1900.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the NOVELTY THEATRE, Fort, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 6 P.M. when Mr. S. K. NAIR of Travancore will deliver a LECTURE on "OUR PRESENT MISFORTUNES, THEIR CAUSES AND REMEDIES."

Hon. GOKALDAS KAHANDAS PAREK, B.A., LL.B., (M. L. C.) will preside.

The Lecture will be accompanied by the EXHIBITION of EDISON'S MONSTER PHONOGRAPH.

PROGRAMME.

(1) Pretty Piggy (2) Selections from Regatto (3) El Capitan March (4) Bass Solo (5) Hands Across the Sea (6) The Tear (7) One Night in June (8) Columbia Orchestra (9) Evening Star and some Hindustani Songs (10) Speech of Mr. Gladstone.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Admission by Tickets .....1st Class Re. 1
Do. .....2nd Class As. 8

Bona-fide Students of all Schools and Colleges half the rates.

Tickets can be had at Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGGON'S, Kalbadavi Road, and to-day, from 4 to 6 P.M. at the door of the Theatre.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BISAGNO," from Hongkong and intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 6th inst., and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4 shed Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th inst., otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent, Rubattino Company.

Bombay, 8th October, 1900.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "VINDOBONA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, which will be landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "BRITANNIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA D OCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS o 'LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 8th October, 1900.

MATHERAN.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

IN SUPERSESSION of previous orders no CERTIFICATES are REQUIRED for any person coming to Matheran.

For detailed rules vide "Government Gazette," of 4th October, 1900, pg. R. 3817 P.

M. COLLIE, I. M. S., Major,
Superintendent, Matheran.

6th October, 1900.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Notice is hereby given that the TRUSTEES DEBENTURE LOAN of 1890, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum and having a currency of ten years, matures on the 1st November 1900 and will be repaid to holders on presentation and surrender of the Debentures at the office of the Trustees on that date.

By Order,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

OPENING OF THE HYDERABAD—GODAVERY VALLEY RAILWAY FROM SECUNDERABAD TO MANMAD ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH OCTOBER, 1900.

ON and from TUESDAY, the 9th October 1900, the whole of the Hydarbad-Godavery valley metre gauge section of this Railway will be OPENED through for Passengers and traffic of all descriptions.

Two Up and two Down Mixed trains will be run between Manmad and Secunderabad daily.

Passengers for station on the Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway for Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Bezwada and beyond arriving at Manmad by the Jubbulpore, Bombay and Nagpore, Mail and Passenger trains can

leave Manmad by the Down Mixed trains at 4-15 & 15 15
do. Daulatabad ..... „ 8-27 & 19 15
do. Aurangabad ..... „ 8 57 & 19 45
do. Jalna ..... „ 11 36 & 22 22
do. Indur ..... „ 0 40 & 11 46
and arrive at Secunderabad ..... „ 7 20 & 19 0

Passengers from and via Bezwada and Wadi for stations on the Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway and North of Manmad in the direction of Nassik, Igatpuri, Bhussawal, Nagpur, Khandwa Itarsi and Jubbulpore can

leave Secunderbad by two Up Mixed trains at 6 10 & 19 45
do. Indur ..... „ 13 1& 2 50
do. Jalna ..... „ 1 59 & 16 45
do. Aurangabad ..... „ 4 20 & 19 40
do. Daulatabad ..... „ 4 54 & 20 13
and arrive at Manmad ..... „ 8 45 & 0 10

Passengers can obtain Refreshments at the stations shown n the Time Table as Refreshment Room Stations.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manage's Office, Secunderabad, 8th October 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE IN BOMBAY OF A GINNING FACTORY AT KARANJA, IN THE UMRAVATI ZILLA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1900, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Streets, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Jehangirji Rustomjee Dhalla and Ardeshir Rustomji Kapadia, in exercise of the power of sale in that behalf reserved by a Mortgage Deed, dated the 21st February, 1898, the following landed properties and the Factory standing thereon:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 9 acres and 12 guntas or thereabouts, and registered in the books of Forest Kali Survey No. 2, together with the tenements and buildings now standing thereon, all which premises are situate at or on the east side of the Umravati Road at Karanja, in the Umravati Zilla, in the Registration Sub-district of Karanja, and are bounded on or towards the east by the road leading to Umravati on or towards the west by the road leading to Shahpure on or the towards north by the road leading to Imampure, and on or towards the south by a field No. 1 of Ajampure, together with a Ginning Factory consisting of amongst others. 22 Gins, 1 Engine, 1 Boiler, 4 Donkey Pump, 1 Treby, 1 Bullock Tongas, 2 Watering Carts with their accessories, tools and stores, &c.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained on application to Messrs. Manaukhlal Damoder and Jamsetji, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or from the Undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th October, 1900.

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Cork Shikar Helmets. Ellwood Best Quality. Polo Pith Helmets. New soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES, English-made, Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW SUITINGS.—Navy Blue Serge Lounge Suits, Rs. 35. Coloured Soft Wool Suits Rs 30. All Wool Cashmere Suits, Rs 42. Fancy Tropical Cashmeres, new Colored Soft Shirtings.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Rusty and Retuse, have them repaired and nickelplated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED, English Concertinas, expressly made to our order in London. In case complete, Rs. 60 to Rs. 180.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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The particulars as to the rates of rent fixed by the Board for this Plot and the conditions on which such Tenders are to be made can be obtained on application to the Engineer of the Board.

The Tender must state the amount of premium the Tenderer is prepared to pay for the right to enter into the agreement for a lease, also the minimum cost of the buildings to be erected and the purposes for which such buildings are intended.

By Order of the Board,

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay 15th September 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF

1. KEROSINE OIL CANS TIN EMPTY.
2. KEROSINE OIL WOODEN CASES WITH TWO EMPTY TINS IN EACH CASE.
3. CASKS OIL AND TAR, &c., EMPTY.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive Tenders, at his office, Victoria Terminus, which will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of October, 1900, upto 1 P.M. (Gun Fire) for the purchase of the above, which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at the General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, offer to be binding for the period of twelve months from the date of acceptance.

DELIVRIES to be taken monthly of such quantities as might have accummulated,

PAYMENTS must be made to the Railway's Cashier for each lot prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st October, 1900.

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 18th December, 1900, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested, who may choose to attend.

Tenderers for Schedules Nos. I or IV must tender for all the supplies entered in Schedules Nos. I or IV.

Tender forms and particulars egarding the contracts and the contract-deeds can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and the superscription, "Tenders for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest money to accompany tender.
Schedule No. I.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground ... or Rice, second sort, for Natives	80000 / 1500000	From 1st April 1901 to 31st March 1902.	Mandalay	5000
Wheat	2500000			
Dhall, of sorts	700000			
Ghee, cow's	100000			
Salt	120000			
Turmeric	26000			
Chillies	150			
Gunny-bags, double twill, large and small	12000			
Gunny-bags, single twill, large	5000			
Schedule No. II.				
Wheat	2100000		Myingyan	2500
Schedule No. III.				
Wheat	2000000		Rangoon	500
Schedule No. IV.				
Atta, dry, ground	10000			
Rice, second sort, for Native	10000			
Dhall	106000			
Ghee, cow's	53000			
Salt	20000			
Turmeric	3400			
Gunny-bags, single twill, small	7000		Kalewa	1000

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma,

G. T. ROBINSON, Captain,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for supply and Clothing

Rangoon, the 21st September 1900.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY, AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security, Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:

17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
(Over Crawford and Co.)

RESIDENCE

CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Beehoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 2 bon. }	1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,215
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	nil	52
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	3 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	70	1,000		Half yearly. Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	000	190
Anglo-Indian	1,315		0	Nil	18
Asser Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	om.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		60
Allany S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Bomay Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	50,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	48
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		93
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	00
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	450
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	660
Colm batore S. and W	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500		25
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	350
Coorla Mills		1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	330
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	280
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	1,875	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	49
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	15
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	Nil	400
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,300	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	3,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co.	1,000	1,000	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	425
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	155xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	140
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,225
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Manhoob Shah Mills (Gulburgal	8,400	500	500	per ct.	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	d 60	1,835
Mchanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	62 1-2
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,500
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
adura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
ational	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	230
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1.	1,000	Mil	560
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	660
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	775
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1830
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 124	245
Standard Mills Co.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	160
Star of India	1,000	500	500	15	205
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills Association and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	550
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 2	310
Union Mills Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Victoria Mills	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Wadhwan City	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	275
Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New 4½ Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	680
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300 x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	800
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R30	165
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	550
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Khangaum	240	480	450	dvdRs 80	450
Bahuya Prose Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	424
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	415
Munmar M	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	545
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	1 5
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sora b Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	000	—	Rs 80	1040

MANY who recollect the short but brilliant career a few years ago of the American violinst, Miss Arma Senkrah, will regret to learn of her death, under sad circumstances, at Weimar. She was a New York girl (says the "Daily News"), her real name being Harknes, and "Senkrah" being that name spelt backwards. As quite a girl she studied under Wieniawski, and afterwards, under Maesart at the Paris Conservatoire, where she carried off the first prize in 1881. About three years later, she came to London, where her success was almost immediate; but in 1888, on her marriage to Herr Hofmann, a lawyer of Weimar, she relinquished her public career. Her married life was a happy one, but she was taken ill, brain disease set in, and the unfortunate lady, it is stated, committed suicide, shooting herself with a revolver. At the time of her death she was barely thirty-six.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 5h. 41m. High water, 11-33m. Low water, 5-38m., 5-15s.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.
Mr. S. K. Nair's Lecture on "Our Present Misfortunes," Novelty Theatre, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—Owing to the absence from indisposition of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Tyebjee presided with Mr. Justice Whitworth on the Appellate Side of the Court yesterday.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—On Sunday afternoon, a prow belonging to Haji Aboo Haji Somna was, together with six other prows, lying alongside the steamship Foreland, when the steamship Mals, which was entering into the harbour, dashed against them, sinking the prow in question through pressure. All the crew were saved.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ibo, Chindi, Lamu, Mombassa, Darasalem and Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Afghan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Coromandel, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Thursday, the 11th instant.

A SOUVENIR FROM RUDYARD KIPLING.—Mr. J. B. Ferrell, the well-known actor, and who is the father of the histrionic profession in India, received a signed photograph last mail from Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who, in his boyhood's days was a close friend of Mr. Ferrell's and used to write a number of the actor's notices what time Mr. Ferrell used to traverse India from Peshawar to Cape Comorin with his own company.

OBITUARY.—We have to record the death of Mr. Balcrushnajee Bhaskerao Pitale, the only son of Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balcrushnajee Pitale, which occurred on Wednesday. Deceased was a volunteer plague worker and performed his duties until the previous Saturday when he was caught by high fever and his life cut short. The funeral was attended by Sir Bhalchandra and others, and Mr. Pitale has the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held, this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, at 0, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—(1) Notes on Grevy's Zebra ("Equus grevii"), by Colonel H. D. Olivier, R.E., F.Z.S. (2) Descriptions of some new species of spiders from British India, by R. I. Pocock, of the British Museum, (3) The Birds of Cachar, by E. C. Stuart-Baker; Miscellaneous Notes.—(1) Red Ants as an article of Food, by A. M. Lang. (2) On Rhinoceros Shooting, by Colonel H. D. Olivier, R.E., F.Z.S. (3) Butterflies as Weather Prophets, by E. H. Aitken.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Soldiers in the Park ... Monckton
Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri ... Rossini
Selection	The Geisha ... Jones
Spanish Waltz	Sevilla ... Matador
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus ... Caryll
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn ... Kuhner

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Mody, a Parsee, was charged at the instance of his partner, Merwanjee C. Chandaroo, with criminal breach of trust in respect of various sums of money. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, defended. It was alleged by the complainant that the accused on various occasions realised monies in the name of the firm and appropriated the same to his own use. As the warrant had been issued against the accused by Mr. Webb, the case was adjourned to-morrow. Bail for Rs. 200 was allowed.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Wednesday there was one death at Lower Damaun from fever. On Thursday there were two deaths, one from fever and the other from starvation. On Friday Lower Damaun presented a clean mortality bill.—The people of Damaun are rejoicing that his Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese-India has been gracious enough to grant the prayer of their memorial, sent a few days ago, praying that Dr. Claudiano da Cunha, an L. R. C. P. of Edinburgh, be permitted to carry on at Damaun the avocation of a medical practitioner and to maintain a dispensary in connection with his practice. Dr. Cunha who had been absent from Damaun returned on Friday night and on Saturday morning opened his dispensary, as well as the Damaunwalla Charitable Dispensary, which to the very great inconvenience of the poor, was closed for some time.

ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF BHANG.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Bhoglal Ramprasad, a Hindu, was charged at the instance of Mr. A. O. Lalkaca, Abkari Inspector, with having in his possession 71 tolas of bhang without a permit from the Collector of Abkari. The accused arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Cawnpore and alighted at the Byculla station, where on his box being searched, the bhang was discovered. The accused in his defence pleaded ignorance of the law and said that he had brought the drug for his own use. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to suffer fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.—Before the same magistrate, one Ramprasad Masuk was charged with importing into Bombay 21 tolas of bhang, contrary to the Abkari Act. The accused arrived in Bombay yesterday from Cawnpore and on his luggage being searched at the Byculla station the bhang was discovered. The man was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

DANGER OF SLEEPING ON THE ROAD.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Bapoo Radhoo, a Hindoo lad, aged about twelve years. The deceased was a mill-hand and resided at Chowkey Moholla. About 10 o'clock, on the night of the 23rd ultimo, the lad was asleep on the road in front of his room, when he was run over by a hack victoria, driven by one Luximon Sabaji. He sustained internal injuries and complained of much pain in the abdomen. He was placed in the same gharry and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was admitted. Subsequently peritonitis set in and fever followed. An operation was considered necessary, and it was performed on Saturday. The deceased did not improve and died on Sunday. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to peritonitis and perforation of the bowels consequent on internal injuries caused by his having been run over by a hack victoria. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OLD MENDICANT.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Gober Dewer, a mendicant, aged about seventy-five years. He was a weak, feeble man, and used to walk with the aid of a stick. On Saturday morning last, the old man was going along Falkland Road, in front of 2nd Carpenter Street, with a water-cart going in the front and a brougham following. Just then a tram-car came behind the brougham and the driver of the latter in order to give way to the tram-car, turned his vehicle to the left. Simultaneously the deceased moved further to the left and came in front of the brougham's horse. The driver Soka Bhana shouted out, but the deceased did not seem to hear the warning. He was knocked down by the horse's head and one of the front wheels passed over his left thigh. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the limb was found to be completely fractured. He did not recover and died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES.

10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, and 20th October, 1900.
Special Trains will run from and to Bombay.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd Oct.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE WAZIRI—II.

BLOCKADE OR EXPEDITION.

A "BORDERER" writes to the Lahore paper:—This subject is of sufficient importance, particularly at the present juncture, to justify a further consideration of it, especially in the light of certain statements made, apparently on imperfectly ascertained data, since the first article under the above heading was published in the "Civil and Military Gazette" of September, the 16th. There are two distinct phases of this "vexata questio" which might appropriately be considered separately. The one is how to deal with the Waziris generally—how to administer the Waziri British subjects—the settlers and semi-settlers in British territory, and on what principles to regulate our relations with the exclusively trans-border brethren. The other is how to settle up with the independent Waziris for past transgression—how to make them pay up the outstanding Government fines, and compensation money due to private individuals, and at the same time to obtain from them some guarantee of future good conduct.

In the previous article the question of how to deal with the Waziris generally was only touched on lightly "en passant," nor is it proposed to thrash out this matter here. It will be sufficient to refer briefly to the leading principle which should guide us in backing this branch of our Indian administration with a view to avoiding, as far as possible, similar predicaments to that in which we find ourselves to-day.

The Waziris, "i. e.," Mahsud "um" Darwesh Khel tribes have, owing to special circumstances, to be dealt with by no less than five distinct officers—the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat through his assistant at Thal, this officer being under the Peshawar Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioners of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan (the latter working through his assistant at Tank, and the Political Officers of Tochi and Wano—all under the control of the Derajat Commissioner. As can easily be imagined, this in itself is at times a source of weakness in the administration, and might, as it occasionally does, though happily not often, lead to differences of opinion detrimental to the public service. A remedy for this state of things is not easy to devise unless be in the appointment of a "Frontier Commissioner as has been so frequently and earnestly suggested.' But the appointment of officers to the above-mentioned somewhat difficult frontier posts is a most important matter. To depute

OFFICERS WHO HAVE NO DESIRE FOR FRONTIER SERVICE,

or who, once having had it, no longer care to stop on in uncongenial places, must surely be a mistake Again, to send officers to or allow them to remain on the frontier who, albeit anxious to go or stop there, have not the necessary qualifications for frontier administrative work, can do no possible good, while it leads frequently to mistakes and entanglements affecting the prestige of the British Government. Selected individuals with special aptitude for frontier work; plenty of good sense, patience, "bonhomie" and dash; active habits and fondness for saddle and gun rather than for office stool; possessing a warm sympathy with their fellow-creatures. Such are the officers who alone will bring honour to our border administration; men who can develop friendly feelings by characterising their treatment of the tribes with a combination of kindliness and strength. The influence of the district officer of the present day—excellent so far as it goes—is generally often too remote to effect material change in the conduct of tribes such as the Waziris. What is necessary is a more personal acquaintance with the tribesmen; an ever-readiness to see, and be seen by, individual members, whether in reception-room or on the road or in the field. The officers now posted at Wano and in the Tochi Valley are the right sort of men. If any man can get the Bannu district—that portion of it which is within reach of Waziri depredations and Bannuchi influences—in hand again, it is the officer now in charge of it—Mr. J. S. Donald: but to enable him to do this by no means easy task, he must be given a fairly free hand; there must be no pulling of the strings by the nigher authorities. Certain failure will be the only result if this is the case, and as certainly will success crown his efforts if left alone and permitted to exercise his own judgment, and his own discretion for at least some time to come. No officer on the frontier has a sounder knowledge of the matter with which Mr. Donald has to deal; he has spent many years of his service among all classes of Waziris; he has ridden with them and shot with them in and outside British territory, by day and by night and thoroughly understands them, and they him. It was he who so ably assisted the late Sir Robert Sandeman in the opening of the Gomal Pass, "among the most brilliant achievements of Sir Robert's career" as his biographer tells us. The second point resolves itself into the question

"BLOCKADE OR EXPEDITION?"

Whether a sufficiently effective blockade is practicable by which trans-border Waziris can be made to settle up, or whether a punitive expedition is the only means by which a settlement of a satisfactory nature can be effected? Referring to the arguments advanced in the former article, recommending the more drastic measure and pointing out the impracticability of a successful blockade, the "Civil and Military Gazette" was of opinion that a blockade could be enforced, and stated in its issue of September 16, "But as to the uselessness of a strict blockade the writer (of the article) has himself fallen into errors. Such a vigorous blockade was in fact enforced in 1877-78 with very satisfactory results, and, moreover, it is not the whole Waziri clan that is now giving trouble but only the Mahsuds, between whom and the Darwesh Khel bitter enmity exists."

Again, in its issue of September the 28th, the Lahore paper noted that a Bombay contemporary had quoted the previous article and approved of the policy therein advocated, "but," said the "Civil and Military Gazette," the Bombay paper had "failed to notice or take into account the errors of fact into which, as we pointed out at the time, the writer had fallen as to the serious vitiation of his line of argument."

That the "Civil and Military Gazette" has itself fallen into errors must be self-evident to every person with any knowledge of border politics or border history. With reference to the assertion that it is only the Mahsuds who are giving trouble and not the whole Waziri clan, "i.e.," not the Darwesh Khel, it would be sufficient to remind the readers of this article that the Gamatti outlaws are Darwesh Khels, and that not one of these men has so far surrendered or been given up; that many cases are outstanding against this band of robbers and murderers. Again the "Civil and Military Gazette" has in subsequent issues itself reported the realisation recently of large fines from Darwesh Khels, for instance, for the attack on the Domel police post. Then there is the Msizar affair still not disposed of—the Madda Khel, Darwesh Khels, principally have to be brought to book for this; perhaps ere this appears in print this section will already have felt the blow which has for some time been hanging over its head. There are other large sums, fines and compensation money, due from the Darwesh Khels—no doubt not nearly so much as the account against the Mahsuds, but still quite large enough, and cases numerous enough not to be settled, to make a settlement, without special measures, practically impossible. The Lahore paper is right in saying that between Mahsuds and Darwesh Khel enmity exists—but this is nothing new; this fend is generations old; annually till quite recently the Darwesh Khels, at the end of each winter when on their way to their "summer" residences from the plains, have formed a sangar, or coalition, against the Mahsuds and fought them. The enmity between the Waziris "inter se" is generally forgotten when action against either Mahsud or Darwesh Khels is taken by a blockade or expedition. Now as regards

THE "VIGOROUS BLOCKADE OF 1877-78,

and its "very satisfactory results," What are the real facts? Surely not those the "Civil and Military Gazette" would have us believe. Early in 1877 a Hindu boy was kidnapped from the Dera Ismail Khan district by Mahsuds, who demanded an exorbitant ransom for the child. Within a fortnight the district authorities seized some Rs. 15,000 worth of Mahsud property in British territory, and the tribe was blockaded till the child should be restored. It was not till the following year that the child was brought back. Was it the blockade that brought about the restoration, or was this due to the seizure of the large amount of Waziri property? And even if it was the blockade that had this effect, what was the restoration of a Hindu boy compared to paying up thousands of rupees as would have to be the case now? And so far as the blockade having had a deterrent effect, or satisfactory after results, the reverse was actually the case. Within a few months of the blockade having been removed an almost unparallelled act of audacity was perpetrated, the town of Tank was burnt by the Mahsuds, an immense amount of property stolen, and some hundreds of women and children belonging to their hostages then in Tank, released and carried way—and this in spite of warning having been received: strength of border posts having been doubled and trebled, and a large force brought into the Tank valley, and villagers and police on the "qui vive." On the following day the Gomal bazaar was ransacked and the police post at Jata burnt by Darwesh Khels.

WHEN ACCOUNTS WERE MADE UP

in the early part of 1879, the Mahsuds had a fine of Rs. 30,000 against them, (exclusive of compensation which amounted to over twice that sum), and tribes other than Mahsuds about Rs. 70,000. Another blockade was ordered which was enforced for some three years, with an expedition lasting scarcely a month thrown in; and in the end what was the result? The Waziris had been killing and raiding all round during those three years, right away from the borders of the Dera Ismail Khan district up north to the Thal-Kurram road, in the Miranzai and Kurram valleys. The compensation alone had risen to over three quarters of a lakh of rupees. When the blockade was removed not a rupee of the fines or compensation had been paid; all that the Waziris had done was to give up some of the ring-leaders of the attack on Tank, and this not as a result of the blockade but of the expedition; they agreed to the payment of a tax on entering British Territory towards liquidation of the enormous sums outstanding against them. These facts are so well-known to every one on the border that it is surprising the Lahore paper should have fallen into the serious error of mis-stating them.

"Piffer," in the Lahore paper of the 28th September, appears to think that a blockade will probably meet all requirements. His allusion to the 1871 blockade is surely an unhappy one. To begin with, it was not the Waziris who were then blockaded but only the Damaris of the Tochi Valley, a vastly different thing as anybody knows who had any knowledge of the two tribes. Moreover it was not the blockade which brought the tribe to their bearings, but really the fear of an expedition, for it was a reconnaissance in force up the Tochi pass which put fear into the hearts of the Damaris, thought a month of a blockade had had no appreciable effect.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" assertion that "a blockade, on the other hand, cost us next to nothing," has been sufficient controverted in the accounts given above of the blockade referred to by itself, and the following the burning of Tank. The innumerable lives lost then, particularly during the latter, meant thousands of rupees blood money to be paid to the relatives of those killed. Numberless Turis in the Kurral Valley were murdered and wounded; Khatta coolies working on roads were similarly treated, and so on.

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DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless have observed the report of the great fire at Sunderland.
We sent out Mr. Hastie there to try and get information about any of your Safes. We are glad to say that he discovered a large one of your manufacture on the premises of W. Wade & Son, 220, High Street, Indiarubber and Guttapercha Merchants. This had been in very intense heat, and was covered with debris
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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 8.

EXCHANGE.—The market continues very steady but without change, and next to nothing doing.

A little Bank Demand was given from the mail of 15th November at 1s. 4d., but as far as bills go, we hear of none placed, though at 1s. 4 7-32d., for December-January, sellers would be willing to let go.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand "	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' sight Credits "	1s. 4 3-16d.
" Francs	169 3-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 208
Hongkong "	" 153
Japan "	" 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened in the early hours of the morning in the Marwari Bazaar at Rs. 97-4 for the settlement, but in the Fort the rate was 1-16th lower, declining during the day to Rs. 97-1, closing steady at the rate. The Bank of Bombay Cash Balance is down Rs. 2,60,000.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market remains steady with few changes.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week nding on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

	Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office...Inc.	47,654
" " " Branches...Dec.	9,83,337
Other " ... ...Inc.	38,63,643
Government Securities ... ...Dec.	1,88,598
Other authorised " ... ... "	46,877
Loans ... ...Inc.	35,21,609
Bills discounted and purchased ... "	1,85,647
Balances with other Banks ...Dec.	22,222
Cash ... ... "	260,071

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet. Speculators have covered up their Hamburg October engagements with the Hansa Liner Johannegbergar, due next week, at a rate said to be 18s. 6d. There are now no Hamburg sellers for October. Forward freights are easy at 19s. January, open ports, with 6d. advance each month to May. Beyond the Clan Lamont, now ready, there is no steamer in the hands of the Bazaar for any near position.

COALS.—A large line of Jardines, 1,000 tons, January to June, is reported at Rs. 14-4 and June to December at Rs. 14.

WHEAT.—The market is a shade quieter with White Delhi for April-May quoted at Rs. 4-10-6.

SEEDS.—LINSEED.—Firm and unchanged at Rs. 10-14.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm at Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8 for Brown Cownpore with Yellow at Rs. 8-10.

CASTORSEED.—is quiet but steady with rates unchanged.

POPPYSEED.—Market firm at Rs. 8-10-6 to Rs. 8-11.

COTTON.—The market is quiet with very little business passing. To-day's purchases have been insignificant, both on the part of Shippers and Mills, the former having bought 200 bales, the latter taking 100.

	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal, Fine, ready	200	to 210
do. F. G. ready	195	to 200
do. do. Jany.,1901	198	
Broach Fine, ready	225	
do. Good, ready	220	
do. do. March, 1901	240	

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts at U S Ports ...	309,000	282,000	341,000
" Exports to U K	81,000	105,000	128,000
" " to Continent ..	57,000	120,000	77,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	843,000	1,012,000	1028,000
" Exports to G B. " ..	191,000	390,000	285,700
" to Continent " ...	172,000	340,000	214,000
" Stock at U S Ports	460,000	683,000	622,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all sorts	1,440,000	2,769,893	2,201,700
Do. " " of Surats ...	101,000	64,470	83,530
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	172,000	715,880	563,130
Do. in London	14,000	3,000	3,000
American Afloat	100,000	218,500	227,000
East Indian "	7,000	1,000	2,000
Total...	293,000	938,380	800,130
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 7-16	3 23-32.	3 1-8
Do. of Good Brownuger	4 21-32	3 1-4	2 5-8
Difference	1 23-32d.	21-32 d.	16.32d.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saterday :—

Khandeish	90 bales,
Berar	200 "
Total Oomras	290 "
Dhollera	153 "
Compta and Dharwar	229 "
Bengals	111 "
Sind	72 "
American	62 "
Egyptian	154 "
Other Sorts	225 "
Total...	1,296 "

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

Wheat	16,824 cwts.
Linseed	133 "
Rapeseed	1,224 "
Gingellyseed	432 "
Poppyseed	51 "
Castorseed	1,097 "
Rice	31,215 "
Myrabollams	658 "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th October, as compared with the statement of 29th September :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 29. Rs.	Oct. 6. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	65,69,057	66,16,711
Do. do. at Branches	31,38,044	31,52,707
Other Deposits	4,51,22,849	439,36,483
Post Bills	8,901	8,969
Credits undrawn	18,15,831	16,76,784
Rs...	736,52,673	761,40 739
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	77,50,591	75,61,993
Other authorised Securities	29,43,295	29,02,419
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	64,98,222	60,91,397
Loans do. do.	2,18,26,003	253,47,612
Bills Discounted and purchased	89,51,304	91,39,455
Dead Stock	3,98,943	3,98,904
Stamps and Stationery	18,634	18,656
Balances with other Banks	3,72,145	3,49,923
Cash	248,90 471	246,30,400
Rs...	736,52,673	761,40,759

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 24-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 99 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes 100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers 64 3 8
Bar Silver ..... 29 3-4.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Australia arrived here this afternoon.
The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant.
The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 6th inst.
The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Yarra, which left Bombay, on Friday, the 28th ultimo, arrived at Suez on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 10 p.m.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, for the week ending 15th September, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,43,021	2,74,223	5,561	4,22,805
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	...	...	...	1,21,646
Increase				Rs. 159

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

KIDDLE—MORRIS—September 19, at St Mathew's Church, Bayswater, London, by the Rev Reginald Callendar, George Edward Kiddle, of Woodchester, Gloucester, England, to Ruth, only daughter of James Morris, Architect, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MACKAY—FRASER—September 26, at the Convent Chapel, Mussoorie, by the Rev Father Julius, Alexander Mackay, Inspector of Works, N-W B Railway, to Amelia Margaret, daughter of the late Lieut S Fraser, Retired M W.

DEATHS.

McCARTHY—October 4, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Patrick McCarthy, of Skibereen, South of Ireland, Second Officer, S S Saint Ninian.
MILLER—September 24, at Dinapur, Camillia, widow of the late George Miller, Zemindar, late of Jugdispur, in the District of Shahabad, aged 75 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1900.

SIMLA letters and telegrams which used to tell of sports and balls and picnics, and conjured up visions of pretty frocks and brilliant uniforms, have undergone a change. The military men are away fighting their country's battles or filling staff billets at a distance. The sporting men have sold their ponies and are now driving pack-mules and grass-tats. The ballad-singing A.D.C., and his colleagues of the Amatsur Dramatic Society have either departed or are discharging their legitimate duties with more or less good grace. And Simla now resorts to Book Teas, lectures on Steam Boilers and "Asiatic" meetings. At first glance it might appear that the evolution of a higher, and less cheerful, Simla is at hand; that the intellectual regeneration of the place has been begun, and that in a future season the grim verandah-made garments of the new woman will take the place of the lace and chiffon which have so long fluttered on Olympus. Is this transformation threatening, or what is the explanation of recent events in the viceregal station? We fear it means that whereas hitherto all was "beer and skittles," the beer has all been consumed and naught is left but skittles. Would Mr. Meyer have us believe that he was actuated on Friday by any desire to improve and instruct his hearers when he asked them to imagine "How Rome would have governed India," that he was dipping into the lore of the Antiquary Time, knowing that who does, must, is and cannot but, be wise? No we can almost hear him introducing his lecture with an invocation: "Round let us bound, for 'tis a Simla holiday." And the benevolent gentleman strove to thresh wheat out of the trampled straw of Ancient Rome—and he succeeded. Not only did he infuse a hot-weather enthusiasm into his audience of the hoi-polloi of Himalayan officialdom, but "enthused" Great Cæsar himself. "How would Rome have ruled India?" How can any one answer the conundrum unless perhaps it be some re-incarnated Horatius, anxious to go on holding a bridge, or better still, holding an abkari license or an octroi-station on a main thoroughfare? Mr. Meyer does not claim even to have been a lictor in a previous existence, but he has the regulation imagination of the latter-day civilian, which might have been allowed more play had the Viceroy not been present. We are inclined to regret the presence of his Excellency for that very reason. Civilians who ascend above the solid bed-rock of fact and are prone to aerial trips above the roofs of secretariats and sessions courts, rarely find their way into Council. Whether Mr. Meyer fearfully remembered this; whether he flew low that his Excellency might take the opportunity to soar, or whether the correspondents in "boiling down" the dry bones of the text, to make telegraphic soup, kept it too long on the fire, we do not know, but a good deal of nourishment seems to have failed to find its way out of the pot.

Rome, we may take it, would have given independence to the Native States. That was a system much in vogue and are we not told by Gilbert Abbott a'Beckett, the most amusing, if perhaps not the most veracious, historian of Rome, that many of the places and people to whom freedom and independence were offered by Rome seemed so little to appreciate the preferred boon that in some cases money was tendered and accepted as the price of exemption from the proposed advantages? The Cappadocians were so alarmed at the prospect of their new freedom, that being still free to confess their dislike to it, they sent two hundred talents to the Romans who, no doubt, mentally impressed with the proverbial baseness of the "slave who pays," quietly pocketed the money. The pages of a'Beckett would have afforded Mr. Meyer more useful matter wherefrom to draw his comparisons than those of Niebuhr or Mommsen, Drumann, Merivale, Marquarot, Shuckburg, Arnold or any other of the thousand and one historians, accursed of schoolboys and abominated by tutors, who have barely sufficient time, in these days of high pressure in the football and cricket field, for a thorough grounding in the Three R's. But in trying to ascertain what Rome would have done in this country we must confine ourselves to such authorities as are available to the ordinary Indian student that he may verify every line and make notes on his cuffs for ready reference in the examination mandap. Much of course depends on the particular generation of Rome selected for investigation. A late fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who set himself to work to write the history of a great people during the course of more than seven hundred years protested against having to do it in as many pages. Mr. Meyer had to do it—and more—in seventy minutes. When Friday's lecturer left the realms of fact for the regions of speculation he did not tie himself down to any particular generation either as regards Rome or India. If he had we should have found him bringing seventy scythed chariots to clear the streets of Byculla in the riots of 1898. Whilst another would have contented itself with trying to straighten the calendar for all India.

How can we tell what Rome would have done! People in the course of seven hundred years change somewhat, whether they be of Rome or of Simla, in their ideas of ruling, of being ruled, and of many other things. Fancy a civilian of the Honourable East India Company's service delivering a humorous lecture before a health-station audience, and a Governor-General sitting there encouraging him! If a detachment of B. C. 54 Romans had been marched against as many Sikhs of the present day they would have learnt something; just as a troop of Brahmins of to-day would have seen sights which would astonish them in Ancient Rome, whatever degree of antiquity might have been chosen. The ancient Roman would have treated the transfrontier aggressor very much as we did the Madda Khels last week and carried off all their crops, had their possessors watched the operation without offering so much as a protest, as they did with us. But if Scipio with his friend and tutor Polybius had let loose a few legions in Bombay to fire the town he would not have murmured any lines of Homer, unless he could have found some hitherto undiscovered relating to municipal steam fire-engines. Rome would have rejoiced the Hindu reformer, for did not M. Æmilius Lepidus order his sons to curtail funeral expenses by themselves carrying his body to the pyre on a simple bier, without fine linen or purple, and not to spend on the rest of his funeral more than ten asses? Besides which it was forbidden by the Twelve Tables. How Rome would have dealt with plague and famine are questions which seem to have been overlooked by Mr. Meyer. But as regards famine we cannot assert that Rome distinguished herself. The poor who were starving wanted food free of charge. But there was no Mansion House Fund and no American ships to bring grain Pestilence was permitted to run its course, the only action taken by Rome being to allow its mathematical students to sit down and take count of the victims. There is no record of Rome allowing any more latitude to dependent rulers than we give them to embark on pleasure tours. And as to the indebtedness of the ryot Rome was altogether out of comparison with the patriarchal Government of India. Had Rome ruled us it might have hailed Lord Curzon "rex" instead of Cæsar, have offered him ten years' dictatorship, and finally perhaps have left him to some Mark Antony to extol his many virtues and proclaim that to each and every citizen, irrespective of caste or creed, he had bequeathed the sum of rupees forty-five and the ancestral demesne of Kedleston for use as a recreation ground for Indian students in England on the gate-posts of which little boys would have chalked "S. P. Q. R."

THE Railway Conference at Simla had before them a proposal from Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son for the adoption of the system of circular tours in India. Hitherto while the great tourist agency have extended their operations throughout Europe, the United States and the Australasian Colonies for the benefit of the residents of those countries they have been debarred from issuing tickets to residents of India who desired to make extended tours throughout this country. The visitor to India may book his tour through Messrs. Cook's agency, but a curious restriction has operated to prevent the same privilege being extended to the resident. That traffic has been lost to the railways in consequence can be easily understood. There are frequent applications from people in India desirous of taking extended tours, but at the same time anxious to know the cost beforehand. Owing to the restrictions on enterprise many such persons have contented themselves with something less than the trip originally intended, and the railways have thereby lost revenue. Nearly a year ago Messrs. Cook opened negotiations with the Railway Companies with a view to a change in the arrangements which preclude them from selling railway tickets to residents travelling in India. Most of the Companies received the idea favourably, but in order to have the matter properly discussed there was a general agreement to have the proposals brought before the Railway Conference. Those proposals are that the tourist agency should be permitted to issue first and second class tickets over all the Indian railways for circular tours. The tickets would be available from any station and would be valid for six months from the date of departure. After considering the various deductions allowed on European railways it was proposed that a reduction of five per cent. on the ordinary fares be allowed to passengers, a reduction that is not unduly large especially having regard to the fact that it is not intended that any combination of coupons will be issued for a less distance than one thousand miles. The Railway Companies would lose nothing by such an allowance, but the facilities which it represents would undoubtedly lead to an extension of tourist traffic. We believe it was suggested that the system of circular tours should be tried as an experiment for three years and in that case there can be little question that the results would justify a greater extension of the facilities. That has always been the experience where this system of catering for the tourist has been adopted, whether by a railway company itself or through the agency of the famous "personal conductors." The great advantage of the system that Messrs. Cook want to establish in India is that the circular tour affords a definite plan, so avoiding the confusion of an uncertain itinerary, and, most important feature of all, one knows exactly what it will cost. The system carries its own commendation and the only point for comment is that the Indian railway authorities should have so long stood in their own light by refusing its facilities to the tourist who does not come from abroad. The Railway Conference, however, quite saw the advantages of the proposal and decided to ask Messrs. Cook to submit a list of tours for which circular tickets should be issued.

AMONG the many defects in our military system none was more apparent on the outbreak of war in South Africa than the inefficiency of the Intelligence Department of the War Office, and the subject of "Military Maps" was chosen by Mr. B. V. Darbishire for a paper read before the Geographical Department of the British Association. The repeated blunders that marked the early stages of the war somewhat inclined to the idea whether much attention had ever been given to South African Topography. It is known that the maps supplied to General Buller while the Army of Natal was endeavouring to drive back the invaders were both inaccurate and incomplete, and considering that for several years the shadow of war has been thrown over South Africa it was a great surprise to find that our own territory was not effectively mapped out for the purpose of military operations. The only reliable maps forthcoming for months were those issued from the Intelligence Department in India, where the importance of having at its disposal trustworthy surveys has long been recognised. When the Earl of Chatham was sent to the Netherlands in command of an expedition destined by the British Cabinet to occupy Antwerp, and destroy the shipping which sought shelter under its fortifications, it occurred to his mind that he knew nothing about the strategical features of the locality in which he found himself, and returning to England without effecting anything, he secured for himself an immortal reputation for prudence. The history of all recent wars shows the absolute necessity for trustworthy maps, for as a soldier cannot fight without food neither can a General make little use of them, unless he understands the country in which he has to operate. During the Franco-Prussian war the German officers were equipped with better maps of the invaded country than its own inhabitants. Of course, the maps of foreign countries are not so important to us as the charts of their ports and coasts are indispensable to the Admiralty. According to a recent telegram it is not improbable that Lord Kitchener will assume charge of the Intelligence Department and its work is so important that it ought to be under the control of the ablest and most energetic officers. If the allied forces in China advance into the interior we shall be able to compare the degrees of foresight shown by the various War Offices of Europe. The maps available for ordinary purposes are exceedingly defective, the different geographers have used various styles of orthography, and even the location of important towns and rivers differ. If, therefore, troops have to be sent into the China interior and their Governments are unable to supply them with maps of greater worth than those usually on sale, it is likely that Count Von Waldersee would soon find himself brought to a standstill. The work of the Geographical Department is done by permanent officers, but it has been suggested that a great many of its requirements might be served by regimental officers specially employed for the purpose; and no man should be considered qualified for promotion who had not shown himself proficient in military topography.

BRIGADIER GENERAL F. VENTRIS, commanding the Bombay District, will proceed to Bhuj on inspection duty, to-day, by the British India steamer Dwarka, returning again by steamer from Mandvie and arriving at Bombay on the 16th idem. Two salutes of 9 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure and return of the general officer commanding. During the absence of the general officer commanding, Colonel W. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District, will command the Bombay Garrison.

THE only case of cholera in cantonments reported on the 3rd instant was at Mian Mir, where one man of the Bedfordshires died.

SIR E. LAW, Financial Member, will visit Karachi, Bombay, Madras and other large trade centres next month on the way from Simla to Calcutta.

ON Thursday the total mortality in Calcutta was returned as 107. There were seven fresh cases of plague recorded and the same number of deaths from that cause.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th September 1900 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 417,166 maunds and Rs. 33,571 in the earnings.

IT has been made clear in a recent Army Order that a soldier taken prisoner of war will not forfeit his pay during his absence as prisoner, unless it is proved before a court of enquiry that he was taken prisoner through his own neglect or misconduct.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 25th August amounted to Rs. 7,334, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 4,290. Total earnings from 1st July to 25th August were Rs. 75,806, showing an increase of Rs. 52,631.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 25th August amounted to Rs. 3,858, being a decease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 581. Total earnings from 1st July to 25th August, were Rs. 35,246 showing an increase of Rs. 5,674.

MAJOR-GENERAL NICHOLSON proceeds to India direct from South Africa, and is expected to arrive about the middle of next month. He however, only nominally resumes the Adjutant-Generalship in India, as he goes Home on leave immediately after leaving Sir E. Elles to continue to officiate in the appointment.

THE Civil Secretariat Office will close at Simla on the evening of Wednesday, the 17th of October and re-open at Lahore on the morning of Monday, the 22nd idem. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will, however, leave Simla on the 22nd of October, and proceeding via the old road will arrive at Lahore on the morning of the 27th of October at 9 a.m. His Honour's departure from Simla and arrivals and departures on tour will be private.

IT is satisfactory to note that education is making some progress in Assam. During the year 1899-1900 there was an increase of 857 schools and 26,805 scholars. It is still more satisfactory to note that the principal increase has occurred not among University students nor even among High School and Middle pupils, but among the children attending primary schools. Of course much still remains to be accomplished: in fact what has already been achieved is but a modest beginning. Of every 100 children of a school going age in the province only twelve (eleven boys and one girl) are at present receiving even the most elementary education.

DR. P. PENTA has studied the fingers and toes of 4,500 criminals, and says the 'Popular Phrenologist,' finds a deficiency in the size or number of toes quite frequent among them, although very rare among ordinary men. He has also observed that prehensile toes is a condition quite common among criminals, also a webbed condition of the toes, an approximation to the toeless feet of some savages. These observations agree with those made by various investigators, who have found other deformities existing among the criminal classes, particulary misshapen heads, one-sided faces, mismated ears and eyes, &c. The criminal is a degenerate type.

As regards the two new regiments of Native Infantry that are being raised in the Punjab there is not likely to be the least difficulty in obtaining a good class of recruits. Dogras, Lobana Sikhs, Punjabi Mahomedans and frontier Pathans are quite willing to enlist just now, for the Army is popular and the stories that have already come from China serve to bring in strapping youths. The pinch of famine and high prices, too, have partially exhausted the means of a large number of families who look to the land as their sole means of subsistence, and the younger sons will be encouraged to become soldiers. It is well known that the sepoy manages to make regular remittances to his village, small though his pay may be, and every rupee thus sent is especially valuable during or after a period of distress. When harvests are abundant and money plentiful—such as was the case when the large export trade from the Punjab to Europe set in—there is less inclination on the part of the Punjabi, of whatever race he may be, to take military service; but he must needs turn out into the world when he sees that hard cash is wanted in his family circle. Not two, but four or five regiments could certainly be raised easily enough just now, and the material obtained will certainly be of the best.

WE recently referred, writes the Lahore paper, to the extraordinary increase in 1899 of the birth-rates recorded in Bengal, Madras and the Punjab, and quoted several of the explanations which had been advanced in connection therewith. Some remarks in the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1899, just to hand, recall the subject. The birth-rate of those Provinces sprang from 37·35 in 1898 to 48·09 per mille, the highest on record, which fact would appear, says Major Giles, "to justify Doubleday's well-know generalisation that one of the consequences of famine is to increase fertility." Although, it is added, in cannot be said that the famine-stricken districts of 1897 have this year surpassed the normally exceptionally fertile districts, the increase is certainly in their case far more marked; Banda, for example, having increased its birth-rate from 13·76 in 1897 to 41·52 in 1899, while Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Sitapur and other districts that were affected show similar, though somewhat less astonishing, enhancements of their compared birth-rates. Sir Antony Macdonnell in noticing the Sanitary Commissioner's comments, points out that the Hamirpur, Jhansi, Jalaun and Hardoi districts also show a very large increase in the ratio of births per mille above their mean ratio in the previous five years. Altogether, the North-Western Provinces recorded 2,255,627 births, this being the first occasion on which the number has exceeded two millions. The excess of births over deaths was 638,806.

A DESPATCH from Zalamea states that the United States Vice-Consul-General at Bogota has arrived there, and brings official advices to the effect that Senor Marroquin, the Vice-President, has usurped the Government of Colombia and is now ruling in defiance of the constitution. Senor Sanglemete, the President, was seized by the conspirators on the night of July 31 and thrown into prison. Marroquin instituted a strict censorship of the cables, and thus prevented the facts being made public until now.

ANOTHER engagement (and in this case also the bridegroom is Irish, writes the "World" is between Mr. William Townshend, who owns an estate in the county of Cork, and Miss Geraldine Curzon, one of Lord Scarsdale's numerous daughters. The bride has several married sisters, including Lady Miller, whose husband, Sir James Miller, of Manderston, is serving in South Africa; but the best-known member of her family is Lord Curzon of Kedleston, her eldest brother, the present Governor-General of India.

THE famous monument to Nelson's Hardy, on the summit of Blagdon Hill, in Dorset one of the most commanding landmarks on the south coast, has been restored from the public funds collected for that purpose. The tower had fallen into a dangerous state of dilapidation and an appeal was made to place it in a proper state of repair, before handing it over to the National Trust for the Preservation of Places of Historic Interest. Colonel Williams, M. P., interested himself actively in the matter, and several county bodies have co-operated in the movement. As an evidence of the extent of the repairs necessary, it may be said that more than 50 tons of Portland stone were utilised, all of which had to be hauled by traction engines to the summit. The tower is now in a perfect state of repair, and, with a little attention, will survive many generations.

MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS, writing in an American periodical, says that when Lord Roberts went out to South Africa it was the general belief that, being advanced in years, he was presumably unequal to the severe labours of active warfare, and that the moving spirit and real head of affairs would be Lord Kitchener. Everyone who thought so was much mistaken, for Lord Roberts soon asserted himself in an unmistakable fashion. It was after the attack on Cronje's laager at Paardeberg, which had been conducted by Lord Kitchener as Chief of the Staff in the absence of Lord Roberts, and with a great loss of life for no sufficient gain. General Kelly-Kenny had protested against an order given by Lord Kitchener, and refused to act upon it until the matter had been referred to Lord Roberts. When Lord Roberts came up he decided against Lord Kitchener, and added the following incisive words: "Please understand, Lord Kitchener, that I command this army. You will be good enough to issue no orders but those you receive from me." Strange, however, that no other officer but the one who writes, heard of it.

MR. POE, a member of the State Board of Education, telegraphs that 85 lives were lost in a disaster to a train on the Gulf and Interstate Railway, which left Beaumont for Bolivar Point, after having made connections with the Southern Pacific, which left New Orleans on Friday night. Mr. Poe was one of the passengers, and with a few others he sought safety in the lighthouse at Bolivar Point, and was saved. The train reached Bolivar at noon, and all preparations were made to run it on to the ferryboat, preparatory to crossing the Bay. The wind, however, was so strong that the boat was unable to land, and the conductor, after allowing the train to stand on the trucks for a few minutes, started to back it towards Beaumont. The wind increased so rapidly, coming in from the sea, that soon the water reached the bottom of the seats. It was then that some of the passengers sought safety in the lighthouse, but Mr. Poe states that despite all efforts 85 persons were blown away or drowned, and the train was entirely wrecked. Those who were saved had to spend over fifty hours in a dismal lighthouse with hardly any rations.

THE tragic death of a Turkish Attache in Paris on Sunday was the outcome of the hopeless passion of a young man little more than a youth for a woman some eleven years his senior. The "Express" states that last year Athanasius Hadjivannacoglou, nephew of the Turkish Ambassador in London, stayed at a select pension in the Rue Caumertin, kept by an old lady, with whose daughter Madame Jeanne Heinermann, a married woman of thirty-five, with a nine-year-old daughter, he fell in love. He wanted her to marry him, but she gave her preference to a mature gentleman of some fifty years, named Eidelborg. The lady, however, did not wholly disdain the young man's attentions, and after his departure for London a tender correspondence was kept up between them. Lately the lady wrote to the young man stating her intention of breaking off the correspondence. His answer to this was that he was coming over to shoot Eidelborg. When they met on Sunday, after numerous reproaches he drew a revolver and uttering the words "You shall not belong to another," fired at her. Thinking he had shot her he turned the revolver on himself and sent a bullet through his temple.

A CURIOUS story is in circulation respecting some alleged rowdy horse-play during the recent encampment of the Warwickshire Artillery at Parkgate. A junior officer is said to have lodged a formal complaint with the War Office respecting has treatment According to this complaint on the first day that he was in camp a lieutenant-surgeon made him do all sorts of menial work in connexion with what proved to be a bogus medical operation. On the second night his bed was pulled down by means of a rope outside. He went into the adjoining tent, where a lieutenant threw a basin of water over him, and when he returned to his own tent he found his things were strewn about, some inside and some outside. Every night after that, so it is alleged, a party of half a dozen officers threw buckets of water through the flap of his tent so that he was unable to use his bed any night he was in camp. At other times fireworks were exploded in his tent, and one night he found a quantity of blown eggs filled with jam between the blankets, and when he lay on them they all smashed. He then complained to his senior, who is reported to have said: "How dare you report these things to me at this time of night. If you do not get out at once I shall have you arrested." He spent the nights either sitting in a chair or in the officers mess kitchen under the table. Once a sheep was found tied to his bed, which was pulled over. He wandered about all that night. On a subsequent occasion a donkey was found in his tent. At length, so utterly exhausted was he that he left the camp without permission having scarcely slept for eleven nights, and suffering from acute rheumatism.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LI HUNG CHANG'S MOVEMENTS.

THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

JAPANESE RETURNING HOME FROM CHINA.

BRITISH WINTER AT PEKING.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

Li Hung Chang has left Tientsin for Peking on Saturday.

It is officially stated at St. Petersburg that the Russians have captured 144 guns from the Chinese in July and August.

The Japanese withdrawal from Peking has begun and half the Japanese Army is returning home.

The "Morning Post" states that General Gaselee at Peking has ordered the British troops to prepare to winter there, with the exception of the Wei-Hai-Wei Regiment.

The Indian troops have left Hongkong to protect the Kaulung frontier against the inroads of the rebels.

CALCUTTA AND TRANSPORT.

The "Englishman" writes :—With every desire to recognise the thoroughness of the local transport organisation no one who has watched the process of embarking troops at Calcutta for South Africa and China can avoid the conclusion that what has been done could not have been done without the mechanical assistance afforded by the existence of the Kidderpur Docks. We learn with some surprise that Government, although well aware both of the military value of the Docks and the financial position of the Port Trust, is unwilling to pay for the services rendered anything beyond small shipping charges on the stores shipped. It is believed that when the Port Commissioners suggested that they should also receive a certain sum per head for the men shipped, Government replied that such payment would be illegal, as under the Mutiny Act no toll can be charged for any military force proceeding on active service. The money asked for is not a charge on men passing through the dock but a payment for actual services rendered. The matter is one which the Commissioners should not let drop. The Government had a practical monopoly of a large portion of the docks for several months, and in all equity and reason should practically acknowledge the services which enabled them to despatch the troops and stores with an ease and rapidity which could not possibly have been otherwise attained.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ARREST OF BOER FARMERS.

DEPARTURE OF THE CITY IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS.

THE RETURN OF LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

A number of outlying farmers purchasing food-stuffs in Johannesburg have been arrested there charged with provisioning the Boer Commandoes.

The City Imperial Volunteers have arrived at Capetown where they embarked for England amid scenes of intense enthusiasm.

Crowds were waiting for hours in the pouring rain to see them.

General Buller has occupied Pilgrim's Rest and Krugersport and is marching northwards.

The "Daily News" says that a private telegram received in London fixes the date of Lord Roberts' sailing for Home between the 21st and 28th October.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 8.

The following casualties are reported :—1st October slightly wounded—2nd-Lieutenant Heywood, 2nd Coldstream Guards; died of enteric fever—Lieutenant Gilliat, 16th Lancers. 30th September, slightly wounded accidentally—2nd-Lieutenant Davis, 1st Gordon Highlanders. 28th September, dangerously wounded—Lieutenant L. A. Sherrard, Royal Engineers. 29th September, slightly wounded—Lieutenant the Hon. W. E. Guinness, and Lieutenant H. F. Clifford, both Imperial Yeomanry. 18th September, slightly wounded—Lieutenant-General Rundle, commanding 8th Division; Major Cavendish, 1st Argyl and Sutherlands; and Lieutenant-Colonel G. Blair, Imperial Yeomanry.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GENERAL ELECTION

LONDON, OCT. 8.

The Liberal papers hope that the County polls will wipe out the Unionist gains.

The total Unionist votes polled up to the present show an increase and the Liberals a decrease.

THE PLAGUE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Another death from plague has occurred at Glasgow.

A seaman from Argentine has died from plague at Llandaff.

CRICKET: PARSEES VS. SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 8.

A cricket match, Parsees vs. Simla, commenced here to-day, and Simla could do nothing against Bomanji's bowling. The Parsees went in first and scored as follows :—Daruwala, 2; Raja, 14; Patel, 17; Colabawala, 27; Raja, 49; Machliwala, 8; Merhomji, 12; Mody, 18 Ponchkhana, 2; Tawaria, 0; Bomonji, not out, 1; extras 10—total 160.

Simla then went in and when time was called had lost seven wickets for only thirty-seven runs. Onslow, Hensman and Walton have still to bat.

THE POONA RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 8.

The races to-day came off successfully. The weather was warm and the attendance not so good as on the previous day. Nearly all the favourites were beaten except in two races.

The International Pony Stakes.—Rs. 2,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Ponies 14 hands and under. Weight.—Ponies holding certificates previous to 1st April, 1899, 14 hands to carry 9st. 7lbs. Ponies holding certificates subsequent to 31st March 1899, 14 hds. to carry 9st. W. I. Allowances.—Arabs and C. Bs. 28lbs. Maidens, on 1st April, 1900, 4lbs.; Maidens, 7 lbs. (not accumulative). Penalties.—Winners since 30th April, 1898 once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of an aggregate of Rs. 4,000 5lbs, of Rs. 6,000 and upwards 10lbs. in addition to above penalties. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Milward and Aga S Shah's ch aus m Rebecca, 9st 11lbs.....Ibrahim 1
Mr R G Baldock's b aus m Nada, 7st 12lbs...Robertson 2
Mr J B's ch aus m Lady Yetman, 9st.....Southall 3
Mr E L F De Soya's b aus g Comewell, 10st 7lbs..... 0
Mr Nazar Beg's bl aus m Investment, 9st 4lbs..... 0

Betting: 4 to 1 on Rebecca, 4 to 1 against Investment, 7 to 1 Nada, 8 to 1 Lady Yetman and 12 to 1 Comewell.

Five ran. Won by a head, two lengths divided the second and third. Time—1 min. and 5 secs.

The Dealers' Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. For Arabs and C. B. Ponies 14 hands and under. Ponies holding certificates previous to 1st April 1899, 14 hands to carry 9st; 3lbs; Ponies holding certificates subsequent to 31st March, 1899, 14 hands to carry 8st 10lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winners since 30th April, 1898, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of an aggregate value of Rs. 2,500, 4lbs; of Rs. 5,000 and upwards 7lbs, in addition to other penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 1st April, 1900, 4lbs., Maidens, 7lbs. (not accumulative), Distance—1 1-4 mile.

Major England and Captain Robert's ch a h Prince Charlie, 7st 10lbs.....Hoyt 1
H H the Maharajah of Jodhpore's g a h Witness, 8st 3lbs.....Robinson 2
Messrs Madhradas Gooculdas and Anandji Nanji's bl a h President, 9st 10lbs.....Greenhalgh 3
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b ch g Sweet Vernal, 9st 4lbs..... 0
Mr S C P's g a h Special, 8st 7lbs..... 0
Mr All bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 8st 7lbs..... 0
Messrs Francis and Gordon's g a h Shipshape, 8st 4lbs.. 0
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Jehangir, 8st 11lb..... 0
Messrs Barns, Mathradas Gooculdas and Ananji Nanji's g a h Bonaparte, 7st 9lbs..... 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Hakum, 4 to 1 on Witness, 3 to 1 Special, 6 to 1 President, Sweet Vernal and Shipshape, 7 to 1 Prince Charlie and Bonaparte.

Eight ran. Won by six lengths, two lengths between the second and third. Time—1 min. and 23 4-5 secs.

The Criterion.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300 and third Rs. 100. For Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 3,000. Weight.—Handicap. Distance—1 mile.

H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch aus g Baron II, 7st 12lbs.....Southall 1
Aga S Shah's b aus h Burleigh, 9st 5lbs.....Ibrahim 2
Mr J D's o aus g Messmate, 8st 5lbs.....Hoyt 3
H H Aga Khan's br g Ayrdale, 9st 2lbs..... 0
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's bl aus g Pope, 9st... 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Burleigh, 5 to 1 against Baron and Pups, 7 to 1 Messmate and 10 to 1 Ayrdale.

Five ran. Won by two lengths, a short head separated the second and third. Time—1 min. and 47 secs.

The Lawn Stakes.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. For Maiden Arab and C B Ponies 13-3 and under holding certificates previous to 1st April 1899, 13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I.—And Maiden Arab C. B. Ponies 13-3 1-2 and under, holding certificates subsequent to 31st March, 1899, 13-3 1-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs, W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1899, of a race value Rs. 50 and upwards, once 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs; oftener 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h Brigand, 8st 12lbs.....Ibrahim 1
Lt Col J Monteith's ch a h Paleface, 9st.....Ramshaw 2
Mr Hajee Ismail Cassum's b a h Magistrate, 8st 5lbs.....Wood 3
Mr Green's b a h Rory II, 8st 6lbs..... 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Brilliant, 8st 3lbs..... 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Arbid, 9st 3lbs..... 0
Mr Farmer's ch ch m Common, 9st..... 0
Mr S C P's b a h Leader, 8st 12lbs..... 0
Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg, 8st 12lbs..... 0
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's g a h Buktawar, 8st 11lbs..... 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Ruby, 8st 3lbs..... 0
Mr Lyndon's g a h Phobos, 8st 5lbs..... 0
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's ch a h Feeroze, 8st 5lbs..... 0
Messrs G K and D Daba h Chancellor, 8st 5lbs..... 0
Mr B's g a h Twilight, 8st 2lbs..... 0
Messrs A M Amer and Cowasjee Barjorjee b a h Oriental, 8st 2lbs..... 0
General MacCall's g a h Ptarmigan, 7st 11lbs..... 0
Mr S C P's b a h Panahalai, II, 7st 10lbs..... 0

Betting: 4 to 6 on Brigand, 10 to 1 Paleface and Buktawar, 15 to 1 Brilliant, Magistrate and Panhalla, 5 to 1 Feeroze and long odds against the rest.

Fifteen ran. Won by half a length. A length between second and third. Time—1 min. and 9 secs.

The Stewards' Purse.—Rs. 2,000, of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. For Horses. Weight.—Handicap. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr J B's b aus g Security, 8st 7lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr S C P's b aus g Orion, 8st 3lbs.....O'Neil 2
H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch a g Jolly Friar, 7st 13lbs.....Southall 3
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Cherry, 9st 12lbs..... 0
Mr Hyde's b aus g Kelso, 9st 5lbs..... 0
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch aus g Vigorous, 8st 10lbs..... 0
Messrs Allan and Tullock's ch aus g Harkaway, 8st 9lbs. 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Cherry, 4 to 1 against Jolly Friar 5 to 1 Security and long odds against the rest.

Six ran. Won by three-quarters of a length, half-a-length between second and third. Time—1 min. and 6 4-5 secs.

H. H. the first Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. For Arabs, Weight,—W. A. Penalties.—Winners since 30th April 1898 once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of a race value Rs. 900; once, 4lbs; twice of Rs. 900 or once of Rs. 1,800, or over, 7lbs in addition to other penalties. Allowances—Maidens on 1st April, 1900 4lbs; Maidens, 7lbs (not accumulative); Ponies, 14 hands and under as per General Condition 8. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch a h Eclipse, 10st 6lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr A M Amir's g a h Soohiel, 8st 4lbs.....Soda 2
Messrs Barns, Mathradas Gooculdas and Anandji Nanji's ch a h Defender, 8st 3lbs.....Wool 3
H H Maharaja Holker's ch a h Shanghai, 9st 10lbs.... 0
Mr Finch's ch a h Brandy, 9st.3lbs..... 0
Mr S C P's ch a h India, 8st 10lbs..... 0
Messrs Mathradas Gooculdas and Anandji Nanji's ch a h Alert, 8st 8lbs..... 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz, 8st 4lbs..... 0
Mr Ebrahim Amir's b a h Nugget, 8st 2lbs..... 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a c Secunder, 8st 11b..... 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Eclipse, 3 to 1 on Shanghai, 5 to 1 Chungiz, 6 to 1 India and Defender and long odds against the rest.

Nine ran. Won by half-a-length. Two and-a-half-lengths separated the second and third. Time—2 mins. and 25 2-5 secs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCT. 8.

On the termination of his officiating appointment a Mint Master at Calcutta, Major G. M. Porter, R. E., proceeds to Karachi as Commanding Royal Engineers, Sind.

The grant has been sanctioned by the Government of a detention allowance of two rupees a day to Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department when on duty at out-stations.

The establishment of a dairy farm at Quetta on a site, near the Old Survey bungalow in the Cantonment, has been approved by Government.

A scheme for the organisation and training of the Mounted Infantry in India is before the Government of India.

It is ruled that members of Lumsden's Horse invalided for ill-health from South Africa are entitled to five pounds gratuity, payable to those who serve through the campaign. Those invalided for wounds or injuries received on service come in for pensions under Royal Warrant. The families of those killed or who died on service are similarly provided for.

The continuance for another season has been sanctioned of the arrangements for the purchase of ten months old stock in India to be reared in Government Depots for remounts.

Captain Bell, Adjutant, Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted one year's sick leave home.

Major-General Westmacott, commanding Mhow District, proceeds on casual leave, Colonel Thomas, 4th Bombay Cavalry, officiating.

Lieutenant-Colonel Batten, 15th Bengal Lancers, died to-day, at Dera Ismael Khan.

Second-Lieutenants Bullough Cram, Begg, Francis, Carson, Girdlestone, Brett and Cummins come out shortly to join the Royal Garrison Artillery.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE END OF THE CRICKET SEASON.

SOUTH OF IRELAND GOLFING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

THE first-class cricket season closed on Saturday, when the teams representing North and South drew their game at Lord's. Both on Thursday and Friday a capital display of batting was given by the South, who compiled 474, while at the close of play on Friday the North had nine wickets down for 336. Mr. Jephson's lob bowling again proved very successful, seven wickets falling to him for 132 runs. The innings closed on Saturday for 405. The South started their second innings, with an advantage of 69, and with the score at 143 for six wickets down, the innings was declared closed, leaving the North with 213 runs to get to win. The Northerners found it exceedingly difficult to get runs, and with only 8 on the board, Hirst was out to a beautiful catch in the long field by Mr. A. E. Stoddart. The Middlesex amateur showed to great advantage in the field, bringing off three other fine catches. At one time it seemed exceedingly likely that the South would snatch a victory, but when stumps and the match were drawn, the North had still three wickets in hand, and had made 130 runs. In the season's batting records, K. S. Ranjitsinhji deservedly holds the place of honour. He has played altogether eighteen innings less than last year and yet only falls short of his record aggregate of 1899 by 96 runs. Major R. M. Poore, of Hampshire, last year headed the list with the remarkable average of 91.23 for twenty-four innings, the Indian Prince being then third with 63.18, while Mr. C. M. Wells, who batted only eleven times, occupied the second place. Rhodes has been the most successful bowler of the year.

John Painter, so well-known at one time as a member of the Gloucestershire eleven, died on Sunday after a short illness. Without attaining to any exceptionally high rank as a cricketer, Painter did a lot of good work for Gloucestershire, his career extending, roughly speaking, from 1883 to 1895. A free punishing batsman, he played many a good innings, his best season being 1890, when he had an average for the county of 28. He was first tried in 1881 for his bowling, and in this department of the game his experience was rather a curious one. Nearly all the time he played for Gloucestershire he was a change bowler of the most ordinary kind, but just for a few days in 1895 he met with extraordinary success. At Gravesend, by taking seven wickets for 25 runs, he helped Gloucestershire to gain a wonderful victory by nine wickets, after Kent had scored 470 in the first innings of the match, and a week later, at Lord's, he took a dozen wickets against Middlesex, and had a great share in another brilliant win. It was in this match at Lord's that Mr. Grace with an innings of 169, completed his 1,000 runs in the month of May. How Painter came to be so successful in these two games it is hard to say, but he certainly bowled very well, the balls that pitched on the wicket and went away with his arm past the off-stump proving very effective. The season of 1895 practically saw the last of him in first-class cricket, for in the following year he was in no form, and only assisted Gloucestershire in two county matches. Painter was born on November 11, 1858, and was thus a little under forty-two years of age. He leaves a widow and two children.

Notwithstanding the fact that the cricket season has now finished, the brilliant weather which is now being experienced still makes football a little unseasonable, although the gate returns show perhaps good testimony of the popularity of the League games. There was a programme of exceptional interest on Saturday, and out of the nine matches played in the first division, eight were brought to a definite conclusion, while only one was drawn. The chief feature was the defeat of Aston Villa on their own ground by Everton by 2 goals to 1. This is the fifth match played by the Villa, and as they have figured so well in their previous contests, Everton's victory on Saturday came as a surprise. Four clubs are now unbeaten—Everton, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Sunderland. Sheffilled United have at last broken their sequence of defeats, scoring a victory on Saturday over the Blackburn Rovers by two goals to one. The Bury team have started their season exceedingly well, and their progress in the League competition will be watched with great interest. On Saturday they defeated Sheffield by 2 goals to nil. The somewhat abnormal victory by 5 goals to nothing over West Bromwich Albion, speaks well for the strength of the Liverpool attack on Saturday. Newcastle United are still doing very well, defeating Stoke on Saturday by 2 goals to 1; while the Bolton Wanderers on the other hand met with their first defeat at the hands of Notts County by 3 goals to 1. Four clubs have so far failed to win a match—West Bromwich, Bolton Wanderers, Stoke, and Blackburn Rovers. The semi-final match in the Birmingham Cup competition was played on Monday between Aston Villa and Small Heath on the Villa ground, the visitors being beaten by 3 goals to 1, while in the semi-final at West Bromwich the Albion defeated Walsall by the large total of six goals to one, thus qualifying to meet the Aston Villa eleven in the final.

Two years ago Messrs. W. and F. Ballingall, of Blairgowrie, fought out the finish of the South of Ireland golfing championship, with the result that Mr. F. Ballingall proved successful. History partly repeated itself at Lahinch yesterday, when Mr. Fred Ballingall again established his right to the championship honours, which went last year to a golfer well-known to London in Mr. J. R. Gairdner of the Richmond Club, who beat Mr. Josiah Livingstone, of Ediaburgh, in the final. This year Mr. Gairdner did not enter, and Mr. Livingstone was beaten in the second round. Mr. Ballingall's opponent on Friday was Mr. Fullerton, of Troon, and the latter eventually succumbed to the Blairgowrie golfer by 4 up and 3 to play on the 36 holes of which the championship final consisted, after being 3 down at the finish of the first round of 18 holes. Although play in the second round was brilliant at times, it scarcely reached the high standard of the morning. Mr. Ballingall won the first hole, but the second went to Mr. Fullerton. The third and fourth were halved, but Mr. Ballingall was 3 up at the turn. At the thirteenth hole, won in fine form against the wind, Mr. Ballingall secured the enviable position of being dormy 5, and, as the fourteenth hole was halved, he won the championship by 5 up and 4 to play. This being Mr. Ballingall's third victory since the championship was instituted, he wins the challenge bowl and gold medal outright.

On Saturday anglers on the principal rivers still found the water very bright. Sport generally has proved very uncertain, and many anglers have met with disappointing results on the Thames, Lea, Stour (Suffolk), and Kennet. While the Thames continues so low and bright the outlook for bank angling is far from promising. In the tributaries of the Thames fair sport has been encountered at times. On Saturday jack up to 6lb. were caught in the Weybridge district of the Wey, and roach and grayling have been landed in the Kennet. Roach, chub, and dace are reported from the Colne, while baskets of roach and bream have run light up the Lea. A nice dace of 14 1-2 oz. has been taken in the Sewardstone waters. A fine specimen of 1lb. 3 1-4oz. has also been caught in the Beane, a tributary of the river. The Great Ouse, at St. Neots, has furnished numerous roach and perch and in this river at St. Ives and Littleport good bream, roach, and tench have been brought to the net. Sport among coarse fish has been rather uncertain during the past week, as many of the rivers are out of condition for angling operations. Heavy rains are much wanted to put colour into the water. Up the Thames, which is extremely low and bright, many anglers have met with disappointing results, and sport has ruled quiet on the Lea, Stour (Suffolk), Kennet, &c. In the Thames the roach and barbel have been practically off the feed, but at Shiplake two rods have accounted for 33 good roach, one weighing 2lb 1oz, and several satisfactory baskets of these fish have been made at Great Marlow and Henley. At Great Marlow, among a take of roach, made with white paste, from the bank, were specimens of 1lb. 9oz. and 1lb. 3oz. A fine barbel of 8lb. 12oz. has been caught at Teddington, and these fish have been taken up to nearly 6 1-2lb. at Staines. Chub are very shy, and the dace, on account of the sluggish stream, are biting very badly. On Saturday jack up to 6lb. were caught in the Weybridge district of the Wey, and some nice roach and grayling have been landed in the Kennet. Roach, chub, and dace are reported from the Colne. Roach and bream have been secured up the Lea, but takes have been light. A nice dace of 14 1-2oz. has been caught in the Sewardstone waters. This dace, however, has been excelled by a specimen of 1 lb. 3 1-4oz. caught in the Beane, a tributary of the Lea.

The three days' open show of the Ladies' Kennel Association, which commences at the Alexandra Palace on the 25th inst., will beat the record of any previous exhibition. The entries number 6,000, divided into 1,968 classes, representing 1,600 dogs. At the show at Earl's Court last winter the entries numbered 3,510, which beat the previous record by upwards of 1,000. The value of the money prizes alone is £6,000, and the 800 special prizes, including challenge cups, &c., represents another £4,000. The show will not only be a colossal one as to numbers, but as to the quality of the exhibits. Nearly all the leading breeders and fanciers in the country (both men and women) are sending their well-known champions. The larger breeds will be especially well represented. Royalty is again honouring the L. K. A. The Prince of Wales will show a handsome flat-coated retriever (Sandringham Madam), bred by himself, and the Princess of Wales will exhibit two bassets from the Sandringham kennel, bred by her Royal Highness. Some aristocratic fanciers are away. Still, the higher social scale will be exceedingly well represented. The Duchess of Newcastle, who has a magnificent kennel of borzois at Clumber, and has not recently exhibited at the shows of the L.K.A., is sending three of her champions. The Duchess of Sutherland will exhibit toy bulldogs, the Countess of Darnley, bull terriers; the Princess Sophie Duleep Sing, "Poms"; Lady Edith Villiers, fox terriers; Sir Daniel Gooch, Bedlington terriers; Lady Gooch, Pekinese spaniels; Lady Lewis, toy bulldogs; Lady Angela Forbes, bull terriers; Baroness Campbell, Italian greyhounds; Lady Sivyl Tollemache, Newfoundlands and St. Bernards; Mrs. Algernon Bourke, Yorkshire terriers; the Marquis of Anglesey, toy spaniels. Mrs. Tottie is sending a splendid team of bassets, the entry fees amounting to £70. Other distinguished exhibitors include Mrs. Hosfall (Great Danes), who has recently lost a wonderful dog, Hanibal the Great; Miss Cheil ("Poms"), Miss A. de Pass, her famous whippet Tina; Mrs. Samuelson ("Japs"), Miss Serena, Mrs. Ingleton. Bloodhound breeders will be represented by Sir Edgar Boehm, Mr. Mangin (with champion Hordle Hercules), and Mr. Croxton Smith.

LAWN-TENNIS AT POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES (HANDICAP).

1ST ROUND.

Capt Betham	owe 15 4	Major Dunsterville	owe 15 2
Mr Hoskyn	beat	Mr Beaman	
	6 3	6 4	
Major Bell	owe 15	Mr Giles	owe 15
Major Legh	beat	Mr Rundle	
	6 1	6 3	
Major Lambert	owe 15	Col Light	pl 2 6
Capt Murray	beat	Mr Jenkins	of 15
	6 1	6 3	
Capt Sangster	owe 30		
Capt Atkinson	a bye		

2ND ROUND.

Capt Betham	owe 15 4	Major Bell	owe 15
Mr Hoskyn	walkover	Major Legh	scratched
Capt Sangster	owe 30	Major Lambert	owe 15
Capt Atkinson	walkover	Capt Murray	scratched

FINALS.

Capt Sangster	owe 30	Capt Betham	owe 15 4
Capt Atkinson	beat	Mr Hoskyn	
	6 3	6 4	

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES (HANDICAP).

1ST ROUND.

Mr Hoskyn owe 5 6 of 15 beat Mr Giles owe 4 6 of 15
6 3 6 4
Colonel Light pl 3 6 of 15 beat Major Bell owe 15
3 6 6 5 6 4
Capt Sangster owe 30 3 beat Capt Betham owe 15 4
6 3 6 1
Major Dunsterville owe 15 beat Capt Atkinson owe 15 3
6 3 6 3

2ND ROUND.

Mr Hoskyn owe 5 6 of 15 beat Col Light pl 3 6 of 15
0 6 6 4 6 3
Capt Sangster owe 30 3 beat Major Dunsterville owe 15
6 3 6 4

FINALS.

Capt Sangster owe 30 3 beat Mr Hoskyn owe 5 6 of 15
6 0 6 4

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

R. A. *VS.* NORFOLKS.

THESE teams met on the Cooperage last evening, and the game ended in a draw of one try each both scored during the second half.

The Welsh Regiment and Bombay Gymkhana will play a friendly match to-day, and will not play for the Cup kindly offered by Mr. Lund. The following will represent the Gymkhana :—Back, N. W. Kemp; three-quarters, H. P. Hebblethwaite, W. Reid, P. J. Arnot and H. Balderston; halves, J. Scrymgeour and W. G. Tucker; forwards, W. Ferrier, T. D. Moore, P. P. Cadell, H. B. Mayne, H. E. Browne, F. deW. Harman, J. E. P. White and J. R. Boyes.

A HYDERABAD OFFICIAL IN THE POLICE COURT.

SYED MAHOMEDKHAN NAZARKHAN, who described himself as a Talukdar, and a First Class Magistrate of Aurangabad in the Nizam's Dominions, was placed yesterday before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah at the Esplanade Police Court for being drunk and disorderly on the public road.

Inspector Flanagan stated that the accused was seen in a hack victoria in front of the Bazaar Gate Police Station, on Sunday night, at 10 o'clock, the worse for liquor, shouting and using abusive language. Judging from his appearance and the luggage he carried with him the accused appeared to him to be a respectable man. He tried to quiet him but the accused gave no heed to what he said and became rowdy with the result that he was taken into custody.

The accused in his defence made a rambling statement and denied having been drunk at the time. He complained that he was treated by the police as a murderer and handcuffed and had to pass an uncomfortable night. He further informed the court that he was in his Highness the Nizam's Civil Service and held the post of a First Class Magistrate at Aurangabad.

On being called to cross-examine Inspector Flanagan the accused stated that the Inspector had no business to take him in custody as the victoria-driver had not complained to him of any assault being committed. He submitted that the police officer ought to be punished for what he had done and the accused proposed to the magistrate that the punishment should be that the Inspector should be made to stand in the dock for eight days. (Laughter.) Proceeding he said that his knowledge of English was limited and all that he knew of that language was picked up from a pocket dictionary, which his wife, who was an English woman, had given him. In explaining his object of coming down to Bombay the accused stated that he had come down to secure the services of a European governess for his children. He wanted an elderly woman, because if he engaged a young girl his wife would become jealous of her and trouble him with certain lectures, which, he said, was not an uncommon thing in his domestic career. (Laughter.)

The magistrate warned the accused that if he continued to talk in that manner he would have to proceed against him for contempt of court.

Accused admitted that he had had an extra peg of whiskey that night.

Inspector Murray said the accused gave him not a wink of sleep from the way he behaved in the lock-up. The accused picked up a large iron tub and made a terrible noise with it the whole night. It was found necessary to handcuff him but such was his violence that he smashed the handcuffs.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the conduct of the accused was most disgraceful. His Worship, however, took into consideration his respectability and allowed him to go with a fine of Rs. 20, which the accused paid into court immediately out of a bundle of currency notes, which he took out of his pocket.

WHILE the Admiralty has been pursuing experiments with a submarine vessel it has also been experimenting with an anti-submarine boat. The purpose of the latter is to arrest the other in its course and, if possible, check and destroy it. The nature of the boat is kept—as have been the experiments—an absolute secret, and nothing has become known concerning it even in official quarters. At the same time it is certain that the invention is of the utmost importance. Not only have the experiments had this secrecy attached to them but they are being watched by the most authoritative experts connected with the service.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE monthly meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Burke presiding.

FIRE-BRIGADE STATION AT MANDVI.

The Commissioner wrote stating that the most eligible site for a fire-brigade station at Mandvi was midway between the Musjid Bunder and Elphinstone Overbridges.

It belonged to the Port Trust, and in consideration of the increased protection that would be afforded to the docks and Port Trust property in the vicinity by the establishment of a fire-brigade station there, he was informed that the Chairman of the Port Trust would recommend that body to lease it to the Municipality for a period of fifty years to be renewed for a further period of forty-nine years at the following reduced rates :—Rs. 11-2 per square yard per annum for first ten years; Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for next ten years; Rs. 2 1-2 per square yard per annum for next ten years; Rs. 3 per square yard per annum for the next remaining twenty years. The rate of rent for the renewed period of 49 years would be according to the letting value of the land desired and the letting value of similar sites in the vicinity. The probable cost of constructing a station in this position according to the requirements of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade was estimated at Rs. 37,000.

Dr. Katrack proposed that the offer be accepted.

Dr. Ismail moved and Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail seconded an amendment that the Commissioner communicate with the Port Trust with a view to a further reduction of the rate of rent, having regard to the protection which would be given to the Port Trust property.

Mr. Wacha moved a further amendment requesting the Commissioner to ascertain if it were possible to reasonably rent a godown or ware-house in the locality for the accommodation of the fire-brigade or to purchase property at a moderate price.

Mr. Mehta proposed and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded a third amendment that the Commissioner be requested to make further inquiry with reference to a site and especially to see if, within a reasonable time, it was possible to procure one from the City Improvement Trust.

The other two amendments were withdrawn and Mr. Mehta's proposition was carried.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS OF THE CITY.

THE WORK OF THE DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

Dr. Master moved that the quarterly reports of the Divisional Health Officers be recorded and with reference to remarks of Divisional Health Officer No. 1 that the Commissioner be requested to engage, as soon as practicable, the services of as many halalkhors that may be found necessary for the efficient conservancy of the City. He drew attention to certain remarks, in which it was stated in reference to certain wards that there were loud complaints as to the way the sanitary work was being carried out. It was nearly six months since a report was presented by the Commissioner, in which he admitted that the number of halalkhors was quite insufficient for the sanitary requirements of the city. Bombay, he declared, was full of filth and dirt. They had increased the supervising staff but they had not sufficient carts and bhungies. The fevers prevalent in Bombay were filth diseases; the fever which is now called Bombay fever was due to accumulations of filth. They called upon people to improve their houses, but the Corporation created nuisances in the city themselves. They had scientific reports on malarial fever and the advantage of pouring kerosine into pools, but if they looked after these matters of sanitation these fevers would not prevail.

Dr. Dadachanjee was seconded the motion took exception to the suggestion of one of the health officer's to fill up certain tanks and wells used for bathing purpose. These tanks and wells served as reservoirs for subsoil water and should therefore be kept clean and in good condition.

Mr. Wadia, in referring to suggestions in the reports for preventing the spread of malaria, asked whether the Corporation were going to provide mosquito-proof houses and mosquito curtains for the poor inhabitants of Bombay? He agreed with Dr. Master that the best way of removing fevers was to employ a larger staff of bhungies and kutchra carts to remove the filth all round Bombay.

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtula observed that everything contained in the reports of the Divisional Health Officers need not be accepted as gospel. He moved as an amendment that the reports be referred to the Commissioner to suggest such practical measures that he thought fit.

The Hon. Mr Mehta said that whatever the Divisional Health Officers might do they were sure to come in for long lectures. It seemed to him that some members of the Corporation were taking rather an inconsistent attitude on the matter. The Corporation had considered this matter from time to time and they came to the determination that they simply could not afford to augment the number of halalkhores, but that pail depots should be established in certain parts of the city. (Hear, hear.) But where the Municipal Commissioner started a pail depot up rose some gentleman and said, "Oh no, you must not put it in this place;" and the poor Commissioner did not know whether to bring forward his proposals or not. Even when one depot was on the point of being finished a strong discussion was raised about it. If they would not have pail depots because somebody would suffer some little nuisance on that account they could not improve the halalkhor service. Supposing the Commissioner came with proposals for carrying out all these different things, increasing the halalkhores "ad infinitum" and so on, Mr. Wadia, Dr. Master and others would rise and protest against this lavish municipal expenditure. Dr. Master proposed if necessary, that a lakh of rupees should be spent on increasing the number of halalkhors, but he (Mr. Mehta) hardly dared to think of the howl that would be raised by some of their colleagues. Dr. Master had halalkhores on the brain. (Laughter.) Mr. Mehta protested against the manner in which the health officers were criticised and moved as a second amendment that the reports be recorded.

Dr. Dimmock said he had read the reports with great interest and the members of the Corporation might rest satisfied that one very important part of the duties of the Health Officers was being carried out and that was the investigation of disease on modern lines and principles.

Sir Bhalchandra, Dr. Katrack and Dr. Ismael also spoke in support of the Health Officers.

The Commissioner took exception to the personal attack made on Dr. Cayley by Mr. Jafferbhai. The latter had said that every thing that appeared in the Health Officer's reports should not be taken as gospel and he gave as a reason that Dr. Cayley had said that Mandvie should be burned down. Dr. Cayley never made any such remark. He had sent for the report and could not see anything of the kind in it anywhere and he was at a loss to know why Mr. Jafferbhai should have made such an attack. He supposed he was emboldened by the fact that at the last meeting certain gentlemen whom he attacked did not reply. He (the Commissioner) thought Mr. Jafferbhai was in the same position as those gentlemen except that he was probably a little less discreet. Dr. Cayley had referred in one of his reports to the godowns and it had seemed to him (the Commissioner) that whether they were in Mandvie or any other place, they would still be a source of infection if there was any truth in the theory that plague was spread by rats. Wherever they had grain godowns they would have rats and there they would have plague. In regard to Dr. Master's bhungies—(laughter)—Mr. Jafferbhai complained that no information was given as to what they proposed to do in reference to that matter. But members had only to throw their minds back to the last monthly meeting when a committee was appointed to report as to sites for pail depots. He was glad to see Mr. Mehta come forward like another Daniel come to judgment—(laughter)—in defence of the Health Officers and declare, although he didn't agree with the system when it was introduced, that they were doing their best for the health of the city. The Corporation must remember that they had not drawn up any form in which the reports must be submitted. They had tried one form and another, but the present form seemed to be more acceptable than the others. Notwithstanding all the destructive criticism that had been offered nobody had yet suggested that the reports should be in any particular form.

Mr. Jafferbhai explained that he read in the report of one of the Health Officers that Mandvie should be burned down and if that was not stated by Dr. Cayley he was very sorry for having done him an injustice.

The Commissioner pointed out that Mr. Leask in one of his reports said there were only two courses for eradicating the plague from Mandvie; one was to burn down the whole of the district and the other was to establish a cordon round the place. These measures, however, he added, were not practicable. (Hear, hear.) So that there never was any proposal to do either.

Dr. Master, in replying on the debate, asked, amid laughter, what particular interest had he in the "bhungies"? His interest was in the cleanliness of the city.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was adopted and the reports were recorded.

"OFFENSIVE" LETTERS.

Mr. N. H. E. Sukhia had addressed letters to the Municipal Secretary, making allegations of private understandings between certain house-owners and councillors and making

munity, since the non-reception of Christian testimony against a Moslem confers on the latter a virtual license for crime.

NUMBER OF WITNESSES.

Another subject calling for more complete treatment than has been assigned to it is that of the specific number of witnesses required to establish a case of "had"—*i.e.* one subjecting to a strictly defined punishment. Thus adultery can be proved only by the evidence of four males or of three males and of two females. As failure to establish a charge subjects the accuser to eighty strokes of the bastinado, it is not surprising, perhaps, that prosecutions are very rare. The slightest discrepancy in the evidence is a ground for acquittal and its painful consequences to the complainant, and there may thus be one of the dramatic turnings of the tables in which Oriental story-tellers delight. As Omar Bey observes, it is easy to understand why strict proof is insisted on in such cases, but that is no reason why an artificial, arbitrary rule should supersede the exercise of the judge's reason and conscience. We preserve a trace of a similar system in requiring two witnesses to prove an act of treason; and the system of "legal proofs" on the Continent has not quite disappeared even from Criminal Procedure. But in Bengal one of the earliest modifications of the Mohammedan Law forced on the British governors was the abolition of the rules which Omar Bey approves. The defects of the substantive Penal Law are not to be remedied by another set of defects in the Law of Procedure, but by revision of the substantive law itself.

CONFESSIONS.

Confessions play a large part in the Mohammedan procedure, and in cases of doubt a great deal is made to depend on the oath of the defendant. The judge is not bound to attach weight to a prisoner's admission, unless satisfied of its sincerity. Experience has taught Indian judges that amongst Orientals this is a salutary rule. There is another one closely connected with it which has undesignedly been imitated in the Indian Criminal Procedure. The confession which, through infirmative circumstances, will not support a conviction may yet ground and order for the restitution of the property in question to the apparent owner. But we should think it going much too far to convict an accused on his confession *qua* the "diah," or blood-fine, and at the same time acquit him *qua* the "had," or capital punishment annexed to murder. The interest of the relative and complainant in such a case must needs be wholly subordinated to that of the State.

THE RIGHT PATH OF REFORM.

We have touched on but a few of the interesting points which Omar Bey's essay presents for a comparison between the Musulman and the Christian systems of Criminal Procedure. His little volume will repay an attentive perusal. It tells us much both directly and indirectly, as to the present mental attitude of enlightened Mohammedans towards jural expansion and progress. There was a time, extending over centuries, when the Moslem jurisprudence was distinctly in advance of that of Western Europe. It became stationary and obstructive through its sacrosanctity and its entanglement in a network of inept and unauthenticated traditions. The way to reform is evident, and in a Mohammedan sense the indispensable changes should far rather take the shape of revision and a growth from within than the introduction of incongruous laws from without.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA & Co's Liverpool correspondents in their market review of 20th ult. write:—

"Since our last, the market seems to have been unable to gather strength for fresh advance, and has in fact declined rather severely these last few days. All the strong bull points, the Galveston disaster, the bad Bureau, and Neill's estimate, came together and prices went to extremes. With 7 1-2d. for the current month, and 6d. for Oct.-Nov., prices were so high that it was only reasonable to take profits, as we advised our friends to do, and thus the week has seen a tremendous liquidation of "long" cotton. The very near positions have suffered most various shipments, are on the way to Liverpool, from America as well as from the continent, and will partially relieve the strain. The selling of hedges against these purchases is a constant source of weakness. The crop accounts taken as a whole, remain bad, but we think it still too early to make up our minds as to the final outturn of the crop, some people say we shall only have 9 1-2 millions while others declare Neill to be entirely wrong, and speak of 10 1-2, even 11 millions. An other point quite as important as the size of the crop, is that of consumption at 3d. and 3 1-2d. the consumption was enormous and even during the past season with much higher prices, scarcely any decrease has taken place, we believe that the demand for yarn and goods has been kept in suspense and pent up during the summer months, because not only spinners, weavers, printers and wholesale merchants, but also the importers in the oversea markets, the people in the bazaars of the east, all saw the discount in the price for autumn and winter months and naturally waited with buying their requirements. This premium on near positions instead of disappearing with the so-called corner month of August increased rapidly and entirely stopped business. There is an enormous void everywhere to be filled as soon as this period of transition comes to an end. Everybody is waiting to buy, and the moment a workable bases is established either by near months declining to the level of distants, or distants creeping up to the level of near months, a large business will be the immediate result. In New York the premium on near months, say on September over December is only 1-4d., whereas the difference here between the corresponding positions is 1 1-2d., In America an incresing and healthy business is being done, and the reports from all River and other cotton centres are very satisfactory. The parity of 5 1-2 and 6d. does not stop the cotton goods business in America, nor would it stop business here, if only near and distant months could be brought together. The Lancashire spinners have the intention of stopping their mills for two weeks during October, hoping that during the coming month sufficiently large imports will accumulate here to bring down the, for them ruinous, premium on near positions. It is however questionable, whether even a stoppage during the whole of October would remedy the present anomalous condition. Other countries are just as short of cotton as Lancashire, and if England does not take the cotton, other countries may snap it up, and at the end of the stoppage the Lancashire spinners may possibly be as badly off as now. On crop estimates ruling at present, and considering the large gaps to be filled everywhere, in cotton, yarn and cloth, we should say that the average price of the season should be somewhere near 6d, distant months would thus be cheap at present prices. Everything at present depends on the crop and consequently on the weather during the coming eight weeks. For the moment we therefore abstain from giving a decided opinion. We are content with the good results which the majority our friends have obtained since the beginning of the year and we trust we may be right again as soon as we can make up our mind as to the probable future of our market. If however we are forced to give an opinion, we should say, if any thing, that distant months seem well worth buying, say June to Augst, in view of the bad crop reports. Since writing the above after the further heavy decline in America, we think that the reaction has about run its course and in view of the fact that the crop is again small, that the scarcity will if anything, be more pronounced next summer than it has lately been and is still at present, that most likely the average price of the season will be near 6d., we advise buying late positions, say July August next year. The market shows a distinct improvement at the time of writing and prices have gained some 5 points since the opening."

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th October.

1 There will be Sword drill in the Town Hall for all members this evening (Tuesday) the 9th instant from 5-30 p.m. Recruits are requested to attend.

2 There will be practice (dring at chatties) on Friday 12th instant from 7 a.m. as previously arranged during the monsoon.

3. There will be route marching on Tuesday 23rd instant starting from the Riding School at 7 a.m. Dress—Marching Order.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay 9th October.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Coy Town Hall Compound—To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. 40 pr R M L Gun drill.
No. 2 Coy Nesbit Road Head-quarters—To-day at 8-45 p.m, Company Drill and Thursday at 8-45 p.m, 40 pr R M L Gun Drill.

2. The brake will leave the Corps Club to-day at 8 15 p.m, for Nesbit Road Head quarters, returning to the Fort at 10-30 p.m.

3. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club on Wednesday evening at 6-45 p.m.

4. There will be Morris Tube Practice at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on 14th instant from 8-45 a.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

NEW MAHOMEDAN SCHOOL AT NAGPUR.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

A NAGPUR correspondent writes:—The most important event of the week was the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Anjuman-i Hami-e-Islam, Nagpur, which took place in the Sadar Bazar on Thursday. A spacious shamiana was pitched on the premises of the school, which afforded accommodation for about 300 visitors. There was a fairly large gathering, among those present being the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. L. Fraser, C. S. I., Chief Commissioner, C.P.; Mr. S. Ismay, Judicial Commissioner; Mr. W. A. Nedham, Commissioner, Nagpur Division; Mr. A. L. Saunders, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur; Mr. H. M. Laurie, Second Secretary; Mr. S. W. Coxen, Deputy Commissioner, Chanda; the Hon'ble L. M. St. Clair, Superintendent of Works, C. P.; Mr. Playfair, District Superintendent of Police; Captain Buchanan, Superintendent of the Central Jail; Mr. Mitchell, Inspector of Schools; Mr. Collins, E. A. C.; the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Bose, Raja Buran-Shah, Messrs Bezonji Dadabhoy, M. B. Dadabhoy, Bapu Rao Dada, Sarat Sanyal, Subedhars Sathe, Badkas, Phatak, Trimbak Rao and several others. On the arrival of the Chief Commissioner Mr. M. A Haqquani read an address, which was presented to Mr. Fraser in a kharita. Mr. Fraser then proceeded to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone. After the Hon'ble Mr. L. M. St. Clair had declared the stone properly adjusted the Chief Commissioner tapped it three times with the masonic hammer, and declared it truly laid. He then returned to the pavilion and delivered a speech in reply to the address.

He said: Khan Saheb Muhammad Amir Khan and Gentlemen,—I thank you very heartily for having called on me to preside over this distinguished and representative assembly and to perform the interesting ceremony which has just been completed. And I thank you, perhaps with even deeper satisfaction, for the interesting and suggestive address to which we have just listened. This address contains the history of successful work and well-deserved progress. If there is one part of that history more gratifying than another it is the account that is given of the beginning of the movement that has culminated to-day in the cermony in which we have just taken part. You tell how a few members of the Muhammadan community, mostly young men employed in offices, banded themselves together with self-help as the primary basis of action and education as the immediate object of their efforts. A few clerks began with weekly debates and discussions, and with night classes conducted by them after their office work for the poor boys of their locality. This small beginning of humble effort but large devotion and self-sacrifice has merited and has secured successful progress. There is another point in your address which arrests my attention, that is

THE CATHOLICITY OF SPIRIT

which pervades it. And I may be permitted to make special reference to the fact that the address, which has been drawn up with great tact and capacity, adduces as evidence of the catholicity of your aims not so much what you have done yourselves as the assistance and sympathy which you have received from others. I am sure that, if it is true that he that hath friends must show himself friendly, it is also true that they that show themselves friendly will have friends. You could have no better proof of your own catholicity of spirit than the catholicity of the subscription list contained in the address on the catholicity of the present assembly. I congratulate you very heartily on the success which has hitherto crowned your efforts; and I trust that the school, the foundation-stone of which has just been laid, will mark but a stage in the progress of your community in this station. If you give yourselves to such work as you have been doing, if you devote yourselves to securing for the members of your community that education which fits men to be useful citizens, if you make patient and plucky effort to secure a worthy place in the future, then you must have success. In this province, where you have a fair and open field, where some of you have already done excellent work and secured high honour, there is no reason whatever why the members of your community should not, as well as the members of other communities, exercise an honourable influence on the history of the province.

Both the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser and of the Khan Saheb created a favourable impression upon the audience and also that of the Khan Sahib on behalf of the Muhamadans which was in Urdu.

A meeting of the present and past students of the Maurice College was held on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, in the Neill City School Hall, to congratulate Mr. Hari Ganpatrao Gaipurai, M.A., on his success at the I.C.S. Examination. Mr. K. G. Tamhane presided. The various native sabhas and libraries also held similar meetings to congratulate Mr. Hari.

The present week was one of considerable anxiety to the pupils and teachers of the local schools. The annual High School Middle Scholarship and Primary Scholarship Examinations were held at the public Rooms, Nagpur, on Monday and following days. A large number of pupils appeared for the examinations and Mr. A. P. Mitchell, Inspector of Education, was present and personally superintended the same.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

OUR Bhownagar correspondent writes:—The weather has taken a change this side. In the morning cold breeze blows and considerable dew falls. Not a rain cloud is to be seen anywhere hanging for the past few days. The rains are now practically over, and the climate is very unhealthy just now. Remittent and typhoid fever have attacked several persons.

Prices of food-grains are reduced from Rs. 60 and Rs. 65 to Rs. 40 and Rs. 45. Grass is very cheap, being a rupee only for 15 maunds. Ten thousand and sixty-eight bullocks have been received at Wadhwan. These bullocks are being distributed to farmers at cheaper rates, belonging to the Agency Department only.

Several hands are being prosecuted at Amreli for the misappropriation of money devoted to relief works.

I TELL YOU THE SECRET.

ONLY one thing keeps me in England during the winter—*the lack of money to get away.* As it is I stay (in London at that) and, at odd hours, dream of sunnier climes. But, so far, I have escaped the influenza—a disagreeable and a dangerous disorder—the friend of doctors, undertakers, and gravediggers. There is plenty of it abroad *now*, and likely to be more before the grass is green again.

What do I do to stave off influenza, or, as the Americans call it, the "grip" Be good enough to listen to Mrs. Annie Stone for a minute, and then I'll tell you. She lives in Chapel Street, Kilburn near Derby, and her letter is dated about a year ago.

"At Easter, 1893," she goes on to say," I had a bad attack of influenza. After it went away it left me very weak and low. Do what I would my strength did not come back. I was just able to crawl about and that was all. I sat at table and *looked* at the food, but had no relish or longing for it. Because every time I ate anything like a meal it gave me terrible pain at the chest and sides and in the upper part of the back.

"Then there was the heart trouble, too. I had spells of palpitation so bad that they kept me awake of nights and left me to begin the day more tired and exhausted than a well person is after many hours of hard work.

"For over four years I suffered in this way, seeing doctors and taking medicines, until I was weary of trying to get cured. By good luck—which it might be better to call a merciful Providence—I then read about what Mother Seigel's Syrup had done for others in my condition, and bought a bottle at the Ripley Co-operative Stores, Kilburn Branch, and commenced taking it.

"I began to improve *right away.* My appetite seemed to rouse up. I ate freely, and the food digested and caused me no pain. In a few weeks more of using the Syrup, the complaint and ailments were all gone, and I found myself strong and well as ever. I take a dose now and then as a preventative which I think a good plan, and enjoy perfect health. It gives me pleasure to speak of Mother Seigel's Syrup as the best and surest remedy I ever met with or heard of."

Now a word about the influenza. It is a germ disease, which attacks almost invariably those who are *already weak and low with indigestion or dyspepsia*, and troubled with (consequently) impure blood. Mrs. Stone was *previously* in this state, or the influenza would never have knocked at her door.

It may sound a queer thing to say, but *diseases* attack only those who are *already ill.* Yet it is so. As for me I keep my stomach right, my bowels open, and my blood pure by a daily dose of "Mother Seigel," and snap my fingers at every thing—the London fogs included.

IT was stated at the annual meeting of the Steel Company of Scotland, in Glasgow, by Mr. Lorimer, the chairman, that dear coal had paralysed some industries and seriously affected most of them. Leading coalmasters, who had controlled the market, would have acted in their own interests if they had long since called a halt. The company had paid nearly £90,000 more for coal than it did last year, and the bad quality was maddening. Future trade prospects were in the hands of the coalmasters. An agitation for an export duty on coal might be raised, he thought, at the General Election.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

MURDER IN A FIELD.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMA BIN UDAPPA.

THE accused in this case appealed from a judgment of Mr. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, in September last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, aged 30, a cobbler by profession, was charged with the murder of a boy named Rama bin Balappa, committed at Nagnur on the 2nd August last. The boy was quite well on a Thursday, and was found dead, wrapped in a cloth, in some prickly pear at midday on Friday. All his ornaments were gone. The medical evidence showed that death was caused by violence; and the absence of the ornaments suggested the motive. As to the circumstances of the killing there was no evidence except the confession of the prisoner. He said:—"I was proceeding to my garden. The boy was coming towards me, proceeding home from his field. I called him, saying I would give him maize corn. I took him to a small nala. I removed the ornaments from his person. The boy said he would speak to his elders of what I had done. I beat him with the palm of my right hand on his cheek. The boy began to cry. I again gave a stroke with my palm on his head. The boy fell on hard ground with a pointed rock and breathed his last. The place where I did this is enclosed by prickly pear and is enclosed from people's view. I got out of the place in fear and went to Kamaldine and concealed myself in the fields there for three days. I was proceeding home on the 6th August, when I was arrested by the police patel. I had concealed the boy's silver ornaments in a kadbi stack. I produced them to the head police constable. The scythe before the Court belongs to me. The police have picked up from the garden where I had left it. It does not contain blood marks. I committed the theft, having nothing to eat." After the Sessions Judge had summed up the case, the jury retired for fifteen minutes and were unanimously of opinion that the prisoner was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Sessions Judge: Why culpable homicide?

The foreman: Because he thought the boy would disclose his name.

The Sessions Judge: That fact alone does not reduce the offence.

The jury: Then we unanimously find him guilty of murder.

The Sessions Judge accepted the verdict and sentenced the accused to death.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

A FIRST OFFENCE.

IMPERATRIX VS. TUKARAM CHIMA.

THE accused was charged with theft in a grain shed; and was by order of Mr. J. P. Orr. first class magistrate at Poona, under section 562. Criminal Procedure Code, in June last, released on probation of good conduct on his entering into a bond for Rs. 50, with one surety in like amount, for six months, and to appear and receive sentence when called upon.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving judgment, said: The record and proceedings in this case were called upon an inspection of the criminal returns. The accused is forty years old, and this was his first offence. The trying magistrate, in consideration of his character and antecedents dealt with the case under section 562. The papers were sent for with a view to see whether under section 562, the first offender, with a past good character and antecedents, must necessarily be also a youth; and whether being forty years old, this first offender could not be dealt with under section 562. We feel satisfied that the first essential is that the accused must be a first offender, and if he is one, the extenuating considerations which entitle him to the indulgence are his youth, character, and antecedents. Section 562 was not intended to be confined to juvenile offenders only, for whom in fact the Reformatory Act makes ample provision. The magistrate's decision appears to be correct; and we return the papers.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

THE KATHIAWAR TRADING COMPANY.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in connection with the suit of the Kathiawar Trading Company, in which matter a notice was issued on the 24th February last, calling upon Jamnabai, widow and legal representative of Hansraj Karamsey to show cause why an order made on the 30th April, 1887, in favour of the official liquidator, should not be executed against Jamnabai. The deceased was the holder of two shares in the company. He died on the 6th July, 1871. In April, 1887 an order was made by Mr. Justice Farran, whereby Hansraj Karamsey was placed in the list of contributories for the final call of Rs. 3,000 per share, plus Rs. 419-10 for costs. In September, 1888, payment was demanded from Jamnabai, who then repudiated all liability. The claim slept till March, 1899, when the liquidators again wrote to Jamnabai. In 1898, it was desired that process should be issued against the contributories to compel them to pay the amounts due. His Lordship, after alluding to the arguments of the Advocate-General and Mr. Scott, said he was of opinion that the application must fail; and it was accordingly discharged with costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN WATCHMAKERS.

CHARLES HEINIGER VS. CONSTANT DROY AND ARNOLD AMSTUTZ.

THIS was suit brought by the plaintiff carrying on business at Hornby Row, for the sale of Roskopf watches, against the defendents, who carry on business in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, under the name of the West End Watch Company. The plaintiff claimed that the defendants should be restrained from importing or selling in India watches similar to the Roskopf watch or any watches having on their faces a circle with the word Horoscope therein, or any other design likely to deceive purchasers into the belief that such watches were the watches of the plaintiff. The plantiff also claimed the defendants should be restrained from disposing of such watches in their possession that such watches should be delivered to him together with any profits that had been made on the sale of similar watches. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motial, were for the plaintiff; Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble were for the defendants.

Mr. Arnold Amstutz, the second defandent, was further examined. He admitted that he had asked the manufacturer of the Horoscope watch to alter the setting pins in those watches so as to be similar to those in the Roskopf watch. The witness was further questioned by Mr. Robertson at some length in regard to the correspondence that had passed between him and the manufacturer of the watches in Switzerland. The hearing was then further adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort-Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	3	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsiwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	14	3	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	1	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	25	12	137
Total plague deaths to date	79,913	66,189	
Same date last year	23	14	118
Cholera	3	2	

PLAGUE AT POONA.

The following are the plague returns of the Poona City from 6th to 7th instant:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Shukurwar	9	13
Nana	12	13
Raviwar	14	10
Vetal	8	4
Bhavani	9	13
Kasba	11	8
Ganesh	5	4
Sadashiv	3	2
Budhwar	6	4
Shanvar	7	6
Ganj	2	3
Mangalwar	2	1
Narayan	2	1
Raste	1	1
	90	83

The total mortality for the 24 hours ended Monday morning was 86.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Eusebius Francis Rego, B.A., L.L.B., Second Class Subordinate Judge of Bassein, in Thana district, proceeded on one month's privilege leave of absence last week. Khan Bahadur Dr. Palanji Hormasji Dadachanji has been nominated a member of the Municipal Board at Kalyan. Mr. Vishvanath Bhaskar Chapekar has been appointed to act as Head Accountant, Thana, during the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave.

Mr. J. B. Adams, District Superintendent of Police, Thana, inspects the shooting practice of his men at the Rabode Range personally. The competition shooting of the police in the Northern Division will take place on the 15th instant.

At the quarterly general meeting of the Taluka Local Board, Salsette, held in Mamlatdar's Kutchery yesterday, Mr. Shepherd, I.C.S., presiding the Preliminary Budget for 1901-1902 was approved and submitted to the formal sanction of the District Local Board, Thana.

The daily average number of persons employed on the relief works, under Public Works Agency at Boisar and Sanjan, in the Thana district, during last week was as follows:—Men 89, women 91, and children 31.

Pangalia Katode, of Panvel, who was charged with having committed a series of thefts of vegetables in a garden belonging to Mr. Laxuman Ballal Vakil, at Kapoorbaw, in Thana, was tried by Rao Bahadur Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi, District Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, and on conviction sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, on Friday last.

Two third-class passengers, one from Bombay and the other from Poona, were found to be suffering from bubonic fever, when removed from trains at Palghar station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and one (from Bombay) at Kalyan on the G. I. P. Railway line, during last week. They were detained for treatment under the special medical officers at these stations in the Thana District.

The plague in Thana has not abated, as yet scattered cases are daily occurring here and there. The new plague rules (G. of I., No. 1804, dated 16th July last), are very favourable to the natives. Most drastic measures are not being taken by the plague authorities in connection with plague cases at this place.

The returns of the Thana Municipality show that there were nineteen deaths (including five from plague) and there was one birth (female) in the town of Thana during the past week. Thirty-six deaths (includes eight from plague) were recorded in the Municipal district of Coorla in this taluka during the same period.

Two inches and seventy-eight cents rain fell in Moorbad (inland taluka) and seventy-nine cents in Thana (coast taluka) during last week. The condition of the cultivators and hill tribes is fair. The supplies of fodder are sufficient. A swarm of locusts passed over the village of Gorai, in Bandora Division, of the Thana district, last week.

It is getting warm here during the day. In the Civil and Police Hospital at Thana the thermometer readings ranged from 80 to 90 degrees in the shade yesterday and 79 to 89 the day before.

The camp of Mr. J. P. Orr, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is at present here. Mr. Shepherd, First Assistant Collector, left for Bandora and Mr. Monteath, Second Assistant Collector, arrived here from Bhivandi, on Friday last.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SANITATION OF AHMEDABAD.

REGARDING the unsatisfactory condition of sanitation in the City of Ahmedabad, the "Rast Goftar" observes: The sanitary condition of Ahmedabad has attracted the attention of more than one intelligent critic of public affairs, and it is not a little painful to see the capital of Gujerat presenting such a sorry spectacle in this matter. The mortality during the last two months is declared to have been appalling: fevers, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa are running on all fours in the second city in the Presidency. As a remedy, the first effective measure for putting the sanitation of the city on a satisfactory basis, the City Fathers of Ahmedabad have resolved upon curtailing the salary of their Health officer! The present incumbent is getting Rs. 300, but this has been found to be too much by the progressive Ahmedabadees, and taking advantage of his resignation they have resolved to invite applications for the post, offering a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, including horse allowance.

THE HON. MR. LELY AND THE PEOPLE OF GUJARAT.

In the opinion of the "Indian Spectator," to Mr. Lely and his lieutenants, European and native, the people of Gujerat owe a debt of endless gratitude. Our contemporary remarks: Of Mr. Lely it may be truly said that he has built unto himself a lasting monument in the hearts of the people of Gujarat. It almost makes one giddy to think of the fate of the famine-stricken province with a less sympathetic officer at the head. But for Mr. Lely, the Gujaratis would have suffered much more than they have actually gone through. And he has himself suffered not a little in trying to spare the millions under him those refined tortures of experiments in the administration of famine relief, which were once the fashion. Under good report and evil, has Mr. Lely carried out the wishes of his Sovereign and of her noble representative, endeavouring to save every life that could be saved with the resources at his command.

PLAGUE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RESOLUTION.

Referring to the Government of India resolution, based on the recommendations of the Plague Commission, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" states: We would suggest that a "resume" of the Government Resolution, together with the measures that are proposed to be adopted in Bombay in lieu of that, should be printed in the different vernaculars and circulated broadcast in the city; because it will acquaint the masses as to how they exactly stand in this matter, and will not only tend to remove the dread of plague measures, but also preclude the possibility of underlings and importers practising "zoolum" upon them. There is a financial side to this question also. The adoption of the methods laid down in the resolution would necessarily lead to an appreciable reduction of the large staff that is being employed in plague administration. We await with anxious interest the report of the Commissioner that our Corporation, at the instance of Dr. Viegas, has requested him to furnish as regards the changes that have been made or are proposed to be made in the plague administration, and plague measures, in consequence of the recent resolution.

MODEL HOUSES FOR WORKING CLASSES.

The "Rast Goftar" deprecates the lack of properly constructed houses for the working classes in Bombay, and remarks: It is a happy sign of the times that the question of erecting model dwellings for working classes has begun to attract the attention of the employers of labour in the city. We have referred to this subject only recently and pointed out how little progress had been made in the matter, till now, by the Government, the public bodies like the Municipality and the Port Trust, and above all by the millowners and other large employers of labour. It would not be out of place here to remind the reader that, soon after the out-break of the plague in the city, and long before the Improvement Trust came into existence, our late lamented citizen, Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia, had erected a number of model dwellings for working classes in the compound of one of the mills under his charge. What encouragement the idea met with from his brother-millowners, during his life time, we do not know, but it is clear that the initiative that the deceased then took in the matter has borne no appreciable fruits, and that, so far, no large practical good results have followed.

LORD CURZON AND THE NATIVE STATES.

It is natural that Lord Gurzon's recent resolution on the subject of Indian princes visiting England, should find approval with the public and the press. In our opinion, this resolution must be regarded as a healthy sign, as proving that Lord Curzon is aware of what is amiss in native states, and that he is anxious to see matters mended. But there is another subject of greater importance which ought to engage the attention of our esteemed Viceroy. Those who are acquainted with the history of India of days antecedent to the British regime know of fights and intrigues for the power to rule over native states, and though acts of violent aggression no longer exist, we sometimes hear of cases in which questionable modes are adopted to oust a rightful heir to the "gadi." . . . It is belived that a few cases of this kind have been finally disposed of either by the High Court or by Government. If this is really so, we should like to suggest that, when there is any suspicion as to the purity of the blood of a possible ruler of a native state, that suspicion should not be allowed to go uninvestigated. There are some native states whose rulers enjoy the right of adoption. We are of opinion that if such of those native rulers who are not allowed to adopt, could secure such a right, we would no longer hear of complaints of "spurious sons" being set up.—"Rast Goftar."

THE London County Council have in contemplation the lighting by electric light of the whole of the Embankment, together with Waterloo and Blackfriars Bridges and their approaches. About 150 lamps, known as 500-watt lamps, will be erected on both sides of the Embankment, about forty-five yards apart. The generating station near the underground station at Charing Cross is already partly complete.

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THE FAMINE.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	494391	2950	2930
Bombay and Sindh		494933	979844
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh		159	159
Punjab	2932	26776	29468
Central Provinces	115704	1329123	1445827
Berar	69565	122424	191989
Ajmere-Merwara	13110	15280	28390
Total British Provinces	695762	1982649	2678407
Native States.			
Rajputana States	17038	55368	72101
Central India States	13344	32256	47600
Hyderabad	103815	64871	168686
Baroda	22125	27539	49764
Bombay Native States	79288	26721	105989
Punjab Native States	4407	8085	12492
Central Provinces Feudatory States	4072	23705	27777
Total Native States	246369	238433	484712
Grand Total	941831	222-238	3163119

Name of Province.	Week ending 29th Sep. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	...	2120	2120	— 510
Bombay and Sindh	420803	461807	882610	— 97234
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	116	116	— 43
Punjab	1265	22353	23618	— 5639
Central Provinces	93783	1157936	1251779	—193848
Berar	65997	110189	176186	— 15803
Ajmere-Merwara	7781	12363	20144	— 8246
Total British Provinces	589629	1767474	2357103	—321304
Native States.				
Rajputana States	11169	44145	55293	— 17111
Central India States	10653	30747	41400	— 16190
Hyderabad	77677	59342	136619	— 37057
Baroda	22122	27639	49764	...
Bombay Native States	66321	24847	91068	— 14281
Punjab Native States	4612	5511	10353	— 2359
Central Provinces Feudatory States	3811	21275	25086	— 2691
Total Native States	196888	198125	395032	— 89679
Grand Total	6527	1965609	2752136	—410983

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE last shoot but one of the monsoon season took place at Ghat-Cooper last week, the distances being 300, 700 and 800 yards. The shooting at 300 yards was very moderate not one of the competitors getting away with a good score. At 700 and 800 yards matters improved and a few of the competitors scored fairly well. The following are the scores:—

25TH COMPETITION—300 YARDS.

Lce Corpl F E Otto G I P Ry Vols	22 A
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	21
Major T M English Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt Major J R Downing Bo Vol Rifles	20
Corpl M Veevers Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Vols	19
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	17
Bomr G L Charde Bo Vol Arty	17
Sergt S F Pearcey Bo Vol Rifles	16
Capt G R Webb G I P Ry Vols	16
Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Arty	7

A Winner of spoon.

28TH COMPETITION—700 YARDS.

Major T M English Bo Vol Rifles	27 A
Sergt Major J R Downing Bo Vol Rifles	24 A
Lce Corpl F E Otto G I P Ry Vols	22 B
Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Vols	20
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	19
Capt G R Webb G I P Ry Vols	18
Corpl M Veevers Bo Vol Rifles	15
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	15
Bombr G L Charde Bo Vol Arty	11
Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Arty	11
Sergt S F Pearcey Bo Vol Rifles	4

A Handicapped 8 points; B handicapped 2 points winner of spoon.

27TH COMPETION.—800 YARDS.

Major T M English Bo Vol Rifles	25 A
Corpl M Veevers Bo Vol Rifles	24 B
Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Artillery	24 C
Sergt Major J R Downing Bo Vol Rifles	21 A
Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Vols	21 D
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	21 C
Capt G R Webb G I P Ry Vols	17
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	16
Bombr G L Charde Bo Vol Artillery	15
Lce Corpl F E Otto G I P Ry Vols	12
Sergt S F Pearcey Bo Vol Rifles	8

A Handicapped 8 points; B handicapped 4 poin's winner of spoon; C handicapped 6 points; and D handicapped 4 points.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 9.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Dismissal.

7 00—Unwalla and P—Jetbai vs Mithibai—Mulji and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

538 00—Crawford B and Co—Ahmedbhoy Goolam Hoosein vs Dinshawjee Nowrojee Bode and another—Nanu and —— part heard.

497 99—Framjee and D—Esmail Mahomed Dooda and another vs Khadya Bibi.

228 00—Littie and Co—Damodhur Hermondas and another vs Poonamall Jethansant and others.

229 00—Littie and Co—Damodhar Hermondas and another vs Poonamull Jethansand.

230 00—Littie and Co—Toolsidas Samidas and others vs Poonamull Jethansand and others.

233 00—Mad

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

"ENGINEERING" has a valuable article on this most important subject, pointing out that in the case of steam engines which broke down within twelve months, 33 per cent. of the accidents were due to weakness or faulty design, 32 per cent. to accident, and 18 per cent. to the negligence of owners or attendants, whilst the remainder are classified as arising from wear and tear. With gas engines, on the contrary, no less than 40 per cent. of the accidents arise from negligence, and but 14 per cent. from weakness or bad design or workmanship. The enormous difference between the percentage of accidents directly due to negligence in the two classes of motor is mainly, no doubt, due to the fact that gas engines are very largely in the hands of men with little technical knowledge, and the negligence arises as much from ignorance as anything else. A most gratifying feature of the list of causes of breakdown is the continued decrease in the failures of spur gearing. This, however, is not to be attributed to any improvement in the manufacture; but mainly to the fact that rope gearing is being used instead, in spite of its smaller efficiency, since the greater security afforded fully offsets the greater loss in friction. Valves and valve gear still maintain their bad pre-eminence as the most delicate portions of steam engines. This is particularly the case with Corliss engines, where the number of separate pieces is numerous and the constant jar loosens nuts and pins. Simpler forms of valve gear are, however, by no means exempt from failure. An engine with piston valves had a bad smash, one of the cotters, securing a valve to its rod, having come out. Fortunately, accidents to valve gear have seldom very serious consequences. The air pump failures during the year were much fewer than usual, so it is to be presumed that builders are at length taking to heart repeated exhortations to them to abandon the use of packing rings on the buckets to place the pumps in accessible positions, and so far as possible to do away with all loose parts inside the pump barrel. Most of the failures to cylinders and valve-chest seem to have arisen from the use of high-pressure steam in old engines. The safe working pressure is largely a matter of opinion, and the millowner wishing to at once increase his power and diminish his coal bill is naturally somewhat optimistic. Failure of foundations seems, adds "Engineering," to have been the principal cause of broken bedplates, and the like. Oil from the engines gradually soaks into the foundations and disintegrates the mortar. Apparently this occurs both with lime mortars and cements, though more definite information as to the oil-resisting qualities of the latter material would be of value.

Mr. Gregor Blanck, a Hungarian inventor, is said to be experimenting with a loud-speaking telephone by which he speaks over 1,000 miles, presumably on ordinary wires, for with special wires 1,000 miles is already done in America. The novelty of the system lies, we understand, in a powerful induction coil. Mr. Blanck hopes to enable persons to hear concerts or plays in their own houses by telephone without the use of ear tubs, as at present.

According to M. Waller in a paper read to the Academie des Siences, Paris, one can tell whether a tissue, vegetable or animal, is living or dead by sending an electric current through it. If it is living a current in the direction of the excitation is produced and may be observed on a galvanometer.

Marconi now employs cylindrical tin "cans" about five feet high in place of his vertical wires. They are good radiators of the electric waves. It is curious that the late Professor Hughes in his early experiments of 1879 also used a fender as well as a vertical wire for the radiator. Hughes was a genius, and in a few weeks, over 20 years ago, found in the main practically all that Hertz, Branly, Lodge, Marconi, and others have discovered since, and that working in his sittingroom with makeshift apparatus of odds and ends divised by himself. His fender is the prototype of Marconi's tin can.

A biography of Professor Hughes is now being written by one who knew him, but the date of publication is not yet determined.

Professor Nipher, of Washington University U. S., is trying to develop positive photographs in the light. He gets clear pictures when the bath is in direct sunlight and covered with translucent coloured screens, for example, or ruby or yellow. The screens are made by fixing an unused photographic plate, and after drying the gelatine film, the plate is put into a water solution of red or yellow aniline.

A society for studying school hygiene has been founded in Switzerland under the presidency of Dr. Schmid, Director of Public Hygiene.

Mr. W. T. E. Binnie has invented a new selfregistering rain gauge which is virtually a collecting funnel dropping water, each drop closing an electrical circuit as it falls and recording its passage on a revolving drum.

M. Eberhardt, in a note to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, describes experiments on plants which tend to show that when they are grown in dry air their stems and leaves have a more complicated structure than when than when the air is moist.

M. Marrel, with M. Risboc, Director of the Messageries Maritimes workshops at Clotat, France, has brought out an anchor with jointed flukes, which is on view in the Paris Exhibition, and has been adopted on several French warships. The anchor catches the ground with two flukes at once, and is easily weighed and stowed.

Nickel steel rails have been tried since November, 1897, on a line of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, U. S., and they are proving better than ordinary rails. The metal, according to the "Railroad Gazette," contains 3·52 per cent. of nickel.

"Gall of the Earth" is an American weed with a small white flower, known as the "rattlesnake's master," and employed as a cure for snake bites. It has also recently cured the bite of a mad dog, and the faculty of Chattanooga Medical College are now experimenting with it in this direction.

The "viagraph" of Mr. J. Brown, Belfast, measures and records the condition of a road at the surface. A very good road, such as the Guildford and Leatherhead one, shows unevenness amounting to about 12 feet per mile, and a bad road ten times as much.

According to the "Allgemeine Militar-Zeitung," Herr Adolf Rey, of Bischeim, near Strasburg has invented a canvas portable boat which ferried 16 soldiers and four to six horses on each trip across the Rhine near Strasburg. The boats, which are intended for military purposes, are put together and dismantled in a few minutes.

The American "Marine Review" states that a mysterious submarine boat was launched from Ware's Island, in Stamford Harbour, Conn., U.S.A., recently. She is 50 feet long, built of yellow pine, and ironclad. She has three rudders and two keels. Torpedo tubes project from the conning tower.

Mr. Gordon Smith tells of a fish in the Japan Sea which bears its young inside. As many as 50 small fry were taken from one, and as soon as they were put in water they began to swim. The fish is known to science as the Ditrema Temminckii.

The Austrians are to try motor cars in their military manœuvres. Those preferred are the Bollee-Ditrich automobiles, built in Baden. They are used for ambulances. Staff officers will be mounted on motor cycles.

The municipality of Munich have a battery of accumulators which works under water. They are used for electric lighting and traction. They were flooded by an overflow of the Isar, but continued to work.

Wheat oil, made from wheat grains, promises to rival or supersede cotton seed oil in America. It is said to be more easily digested than some oils now used in cookery. It is expected to come forward as a counterfeit of olive oil.

The oldest map is not, as was thought, the Pentingerian Table, dating from the 12th century, but, according to the "Architect," a piece of mosaic in Madaba, Palestine. It was part of the floor in a Byzantine church, and was meant to delineate scenery in Palestine. The names given on it will be useful to scholars and archeologists.

The Oceanic language extends from New Zealand to Formosa and from Easter Island to Madagascar, and area of about one-fourth of the habitable surface of the globe. It is of a different type and origin from the Aryan, or Indo-European languages. It may be sub-divided into six groups, the Polynesian, Micronesian, Papuan, Australian, Malayan, and Malagasy of (Madagascar). The Polynesian includes the tongues of Hawaii, Fiji, Somoa, Tahiti, and the Marquesas. The Micronesian comprises the speech of the Gilbert, Marshall, and Caroline Islands. The cradle of the language was Malaya and probably Sumatra.

French mechanical draughtsmen and engravers have a method of representing machinery and apparatus which our technical and scientific journals might adopt with advantage to their readers. Thus in motor-cars they show the mechanism in the ordinary dark lines, and the vehicle it works, or the box containing it, or other adjuncts, in white or spectral lines. If it is an electrical cab, for example, the driving mechanism is drawn in clear dark lines, and the cab itself is limned in ghostly lines. The reader thus follows the details of the mechanism and also sees how it is fitted to the cab.

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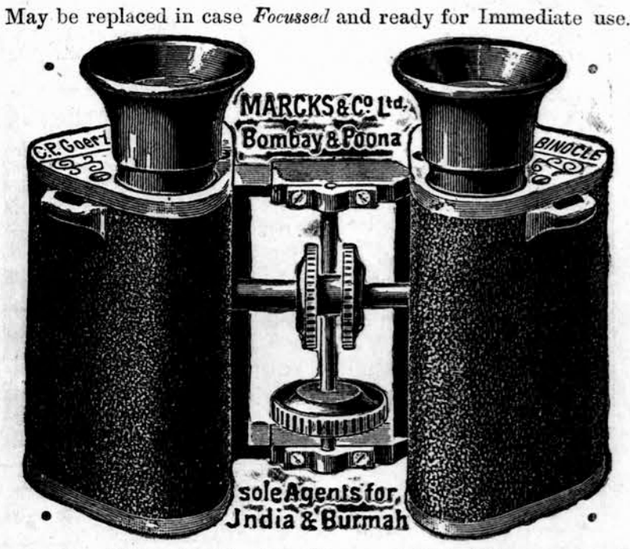

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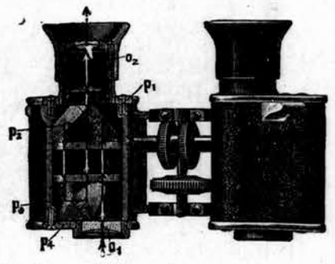

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